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The Bombay Chronicle

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Ads. with	Tons.
Sept.				
26th "	Morea	11000	—	—
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000	—	—
10th "	Maloja	12500	—	—
17th "	Caledonia	8000	—	—
24th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	India	8000	—	—
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th "	Arabia	8000	—	—
21st "	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
28th "	Egypt	8000	—	—
4th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	11500
5th "	Persia	8020	—	—
12th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
19th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11460	—	—
26th "				

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

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(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	17th Sept.	30th Sept.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5143	15th Oct.	27th Oct.
Kirin Maru	B. Tsuda	5808	26th Oct.	1st Nov.
Wakasa Maru	K. Itsuno	6265	12th Nov.	24th Nov.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3786	29th Nov.	11th Dec.

For Freight apply to—

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PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

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ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.
SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about:	Leave Bombay about.
City of Marseilles A&O	8250	3rd Feb.	—
City of Glasgow A&O	6545	—	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&O	7474	3rd March.	—
City of Paris A&O	9289	15th "	17th March
City of Lahore A&O	6947	24th "	—
Trafford Hall A&O	5321	—	29th March
City of Manchester A&O	5551	31st March.	—
City of Nagpur A&O	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&O	—	21st "	—
City of Benares A&O	6984	—	27th "
City of Marseilles A&O	8250	8th May	10th "
City of Poona A&O	7474	7th June	—

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st. class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	439	649
London via Marseilles	658	1,001	489	869
Liverpool	605	957	463	764
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

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Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

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Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

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Mauritius Commercial Bank.

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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

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JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

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(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kasara" 1,195 tons, on Sunday, 27th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

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Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

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Bombay.

25th September, 1914.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R. D., R. N. R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Massilia	5091	J Thomson	21st " "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388		9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th " "
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March "
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R. N. R.	15th April "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April "
S.S. Castalia	6388	....	8th May "
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May "

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All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

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Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	19,250,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£	900,000
Reserve Fund	£	55,000

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When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our,

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Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

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WANTED.

WANTED—FURNITURE etc, purchased wholesale or retail for reasonable prices. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3736

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WANTED—a JUNIOR PARSEE CLERK on Rs. 20/- to 30/-. Apply immediately personally to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY 201, Horaby Road, Bombay. 3927

WANTED for Deesa Cantonment, a SANITARY INSPECTOR; must be a man of education and previous experience. Pay Rs. 40 per mensem and Rs. 10 horse allowance. Applicants to forward copies of testimonials stating qualifications, caste, etc. Apply to THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, DEESA. 2596

WANTED.—Tenders for the CONTRACT of 5 FLOUR MILLS each 3 feet in diameter, 1 foot in thickness, situated on an everflowing stream in Bhopal town. Each mill turns out 2 maunds of flour per hour while the consumption of flour in the town alone exceeds 400 maunds daily. Apply for particulars till 10th October to Munshi Daulat Rai, Kamdar to H. H. the Young Prince of Bhopal. 3897

WANTED for 2 years a Head Clerk for the Shikarpur Municipal Office, on probation for 6 months, who must understand Typing, Office routine and Accounts and must be capable of translating from Sindhi to English. Salary Rs. 50 p.m. rising to Rs. 60 with an annual increment of Rs. 2—Apply to ASSISTANT COLLECTOR and PRESIDENT, SHIKARPUR, MUNICIPALITY, with copies of certificates and testimonials.

J. BECK, Captain,
Chief Officer and Engineer,
2557 Shikarpur Municipality

AN appointment of LECTURER in SURGERY JUNIOR (with WARD DUTIES) in connection with the SASSOON HOSPITALS and the BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY MEDICAL SCHOOL, Poona is vacant. The position is for 3 years renewable for another period of two years and carries an honorarium of Rs. 100 p.m. Applications stating qualifications and with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the CIVIL SURGEON, POONA.

Poona, 22nd September, 1914.

J. D. SMITH, M.B.,
Lt. Col. I.M.S.,
3935 Civil Surgeon, Poona.

WANTED a 2nd class Health Officer on Rs. 150-10-300 per mensem, subject to the terms laid down in Government Resolution, No. 4099 of 28th May, 1913, for the Shikarpur Municipality. The candidate must state age and credentials and he must have passed for B., B.S. examination. Applications should reach the ASSISTANT COLLECTOR and PRESIDENT, SHIKARPUR MUNICIPALITY, before 15th October 1914 with testimonials.

J. BECK, Captain,
Chief Officer and Engineer,
2550 Shikarpur Municipality.

WANTED a SECOND CLERK in Cantonment Office, Aurangabad, pay H. S. Rs. 40 per mensem, must be highly recommended by his present European employers. He should be able to typewrite and keep books and files carefully. A highly efficient capable and honest man will have a good prospect for promotion to Head Clerk on M. S. Rs. 70 rising to M. S. Rs. 80. Anglo-Indian or Parsi candidates will be also considered. Clerks from other Cantonment Offices will be favourably considered if specially recommended by the Cantonment Magistrate. Apply direct to THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, Aurangabad. 3690

WANTED.

WANTED PARTNERS to invest Rs. 7,000 in a lucrative going concern paying monthly profit Rs. 300/-. Apply to Box No. 901, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3928

WANTED at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, a private Tutor for a young Minor Chief. Only applications from graduates who are good at games will be considered. Pay Rs. 150 a month. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 2595

WANTED immediately to rent or buy COMPLETE CINEMA OUTFIT with projector, screen, lime or electric plant, etc. Apply giving sale and hire prices to Box No. 898, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3920

WANTED a COMPETENT EUROPEAN CHIEF CLERK for the Agent's Office, B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY, Bombay, maximum pay Rs. 350/- per mensem. Railway experience necessary. Apply with copies of testimonials to SECRETARY to Agent, B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY, Bombay. 3934

WANTED from October 3rd, a Science Master for the Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow, a Trained graduate preferred.

Salary Rs. 75-5-100.—Apply PRINCIPAL Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow. 2519

WANTED an experienced Mechanical Fitter, who should also be a Competent Turner. Only practical hand should apply by 1st October, 1914, to SUPERINTENDENT, Faridkot State, stating age, caste, residence, qualifications, length of experience and terms required. 2544.

WANTED an LL.B., to serve in the Judicial Department of a NATIVE STATE in Kathiawar. Starting salary Rs. 75/- per mensem. Service graded and pensionable. A Grassia Rajput, Mahomedan or Kayasth preferred. Apply to Box No. 892, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3908

WANTED HEALTH OFFICERS on Rs. 300—20—500 a month. Applicants must possess a British Diploma of Public Health. Application will be received by the Undersigned up to the 30th September, 1914.

E. C. HARE, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner,
Bihar and Orissa.
Ranchi, the 19th August, 1914.

WANTED—An experienced TRAINER of race horses and ponies, one able to ride work preferred, in Rajkot from November 15th 1914 to March 1st 1915. Maximum salary Rs. 500 a month, second class railway fare to Rajkot and second class fare to Station of destination with the Bombay Presidency after the Races on February 28th 1915, and furnished tent free. The Trainer will not be allowed to ride at the Meeting.

Apply to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
2592 Kathiawar Race Club, Rajkot.

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P. A. MANKAD, L.C.E.,
Chief Officer and Engineer,
Hyderabad Municipality.
Hyderabad, 16th September, 1914. 2591

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TENTS.—40lbs. officers and 50lbs Officers Tents can be supplied at once in any number by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay 365

FOR SALE—REMINGTON No. 7 TYPEWRITER in perfect working order Price Rs. 80. Reasonable offers accepted. Apply "N. B." Post Box No. 214, Bombay 452

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories Rs 300, no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2496

AMMUNITION BOOTS.—Boots for British and Native Troops and Boots and Shoes for Followers can be supplied immediately in any quantity by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay 365

FOR SALE—REMINGTON TYPEWRITER No. 10, almost quite new in perfect working order. Write for particulars to A. K. PEERMAHOMED, 35-37 Nishanpada Road, Post No. 9, Bombay. 3845

FOR SALE—GOOD BARGAINS—Brand new standard writer, latest Fox Typewriters No. 24, with accessories etc., at a very reasonable price.

One Hammond Typewriter No. 12 in best order, a new brand machine not about six months. Apply to P. O. Box No. 824 Bombay 3849

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water-cooled engine with zenith carburretor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9, Medows Street, Fort.

TO BE LET

PRIVATE FAMILY have ACCOMMODATION for a PAYING GUEST. District Apollo Bunder. Apply to Box No. 902, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3890

TO BE LET

ON HIRE—A gentleman wishes to give on hire a brougham with a smart Arab for evening drives or office work. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 900, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3924

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in "ORIENT HOUSE" on the Colaba Reclamation either furnished or unfurnished. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON.
House Agents.
Dalal Street.
Office Telephone No. 2,611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3932

TO BE LET.—The GROUND FLOOR of "FAIRHOLME on the Centre road Colaba Reclamation—Rent Rs. 175. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street.
Office Telephone No. 2,611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3932

TO BE LET.—TWO COOL OFFICE ROOMS well situated. Rent Rs. 15 each or Rs. 25 for both. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON.
House Agents.
Dalal Street
Office Telephone No. 2,611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3932

TO BE LET—A very FINE FLAT in DATOOBHOY MANSIONS, Mayo Road, with Electric lights and fans and lift. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON.
House Agents.
Dalal Street.
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3916

TO BE LET immediately EXTENSIVE and WELL-LIGHTED SHOP PREMISES in WATERLOO MANSIONS recently vacated by Messrs. McALPIN & Co. Very prominent situation, having frontages on both Esplanade and Mayo roads. Also a smaller Shop, capitally suited for a motor car show-room, will be available in the same building from 16th November 1914. For rent etc. apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 3919

TO LET.—Preferably to EUROPEANS, 2½ miles from the Andehri, (B. B.) on Versova Sands facing the sea, commodious one-storied BUNGALOW with spacious sitting room, dining room, five bedrooms with bath-rooms and large verandah on three sides, complete with electric lights and water connections. Beautifully laid out garden. Stable and motor garage. Outhouses, servants' quarters. Fully furnished. Apply to FRAMROZE C. BATTLIWALLA. c/o Messrs Rali Bros., Fort. 3870

NOTICES.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

Subject to Government sanction the Matheran Steam Tramway will be re-opened for all descriptions of traffic on and from the 29th September 1914.

2. Trains will run to the following timings:—

ON MONDAYS.

UP.	DOWN.	UP.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Matheran Dep 7-25	Neral Dep. 10-0	Matheran Dep. 15-45
Neral Arr. 8-37	Matheran Arr. 12-0	Neral Arr. 17-17

FROM TUESDAY TO FRIDAY AND ON SUNDAYS.

DOWN.	UP.
H. M.	H. M.
Neral Dep. 10-0	Matheran Dep. 15-45
Matheran Arr. 12-0	Neral Arr. 17-17

ON SATURDAYS.

DOWN.	UP.	DOWN.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Neral Dep. 10-0	Matheran Dep. 13-45	Neral Dep. 16-25
Matheran Arr. 12-0	Neral Arr. 15-17	Matheran Arr. 18-25

3. Books containing Coupon Tickets available between Bombay and Matheran can be obtained on application to the Booking Offices at Victoria Terminus.

W. LAIDLAW,
Acting General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, 16th September 1914.

NOTICE.

STANDARD WAGONS FOR THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

REFERRING to RAILWAY BOARD'S advertisement dated the 23rd July, 1914, inviting tenders for the construction and supply of 200 four wheeled covered goods wagons for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway during 1914-1915, the date of receiving such tenders has been extended up to noon on Thursday the 22nd October 1914.

(Sd.) T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, the 17th September 1914. 3882

NOTICE.

POONA RACES, 13TH DAY, SATURDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

AS there will be nine races on the 13th Day of the POONA RACING SEASON, 1914, it will necessitate the first race starting at 2-35 p.m., and as no changes can be made in the timing of the Race Special, intending visitors to Poona who wish to see the first race run, will have to leave Bombay by the train which starts from Victoria Terminus at 8 a.m., on SATURDAY, the 26th SEPTEMBER, 1914. 3894

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HORMUSJI F. BAINAJI administrator of the late Mr. PESTONJI B. BAINAJI deceased in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a Deed of Settlement dated the 20th day of May 1896, and made between MITHIBAI widow of BOMANJI EDULJI ALBLESS of the one part and PESTONJI KHUSROO BAINAJI of the other part has as trustee under the said Deed contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore having or claiming any right title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece of land admeasuring 375 4/9 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 300 and New No. 2088 but now redeemed from the Collector's assessment together with the dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3382 (2), Street No. 2, situate on the North side of Gwalia Tank Road in the City and Registration District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the vacant ground of HEERABOSAI widow of ARJUN MAHADOOJI on or towards the West partly by the property of the late Shavaksha Dhunjibhoy and partly by the property of the said Heeroobai on or towards the North by the property of the said Mithibai settled in trust for Dossibai daughter of Perosha Meherji and others and on or towards the South by the property formerly of the said Mithibai but since of the said Pestonji Rakhmaru Bainaji.

Dated this 25th day of September 1914.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
3929 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE ISSUED BY NABHA STATE POLICE.

NABHA STATE v. RAMCHAND s/o BHOLA, RANJITKAM s/o SARASWATI DAS, etc., Accused.

Charge under Section 454, I. P. C. for theft of State ornaments.

RAMESHAR DAS alias SAIN s/o SARASWATI DAS caste Bias (Gujarati) resident of Nabha, NABHA STATE, Punjab, whose description is given below, after committing an offence under Section 454, I. P. C. has absconded with the stolen property belonging to the State. It is hereby notified for the information of the public that whosoever apprehends the accused will be rewarded a sum of Rs. 250/-. If any one gives any clue and information as regards his present whereabouts, which may lead to the accused being apprehended, he will get Rs. 100/- only. 17th September, 1914.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABSCONDER.

RAMESHAR DAS alias SAIN s/o SARASWATI DAS, caste Bias, age 23, wheat coloured complexion, medium stature, head shaved, just like Bengalis, beard and moustaches commencing to grow, sharp nose, large black eyes, face clear round, middling constitution, has a golden bangle on the right arm, knows jewellery and goldsmith's work, has studied Urdu up to third lower Primary.

R. ASRA.
3926

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB MEMBERS of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be held in the Members' Stand at the Race Course, Poona, at 8-30 a.m., on SATURDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

BUSINESS.

1. To pass the accounts for the year ending 31st March 1914.
2. To consider the grant of a donation of Rs. 50,000 to one of the War Funds now being organised.
3. To consider certain alterations to the Club Rules of the Club.
4. To discuss any other business brought forward.

By Order,
J. E. HUGHES,
Major.
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Poona, 22nd August, 1914. 3603

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great, Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will and testament of NAGARDAS NAROTAMDAS NANAVATY late of Bombay Dasa Zarola Bania Hindu Inhabitant Government Pensioner, resided at 3rd Parsiwada Khetwadi outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

HARKISSONDAS NAGARDAS NANAVATY of Bombay Dasa Zarola Bania Hindu Inhabitant a Clerk residing at 3rd Parsiwada Khetwadi House No. 12 outside the Fort of Bombay the executor of the said will according to the tenor thereof .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

Sd. A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Sd. P. B. MALABARI,
The 19th day of September 1914.
Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
3936 Petitioner's Attorneys.

Many cases of long standing have been cured by Methyloids after everything else failed. By taking Methyloids you save time and money—and get cured. 180—C 9.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

Messrs. MEHTA & CO., auctioneers, beg to inform the public that they will on and from the 29th instant sell Horses, Carriages, Motorcars, Bicycles, at Rampart Row (near the Church and behind the Royal Museum) near the offices of Messrs. VULKART BROS. ON EVERY TUESDAY, at 2-30 p.m. S. T.

Sale to-day at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE AND DRY COLORS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th current at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at Essaji Street, Mandvi, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ebrahimji Habibulah & Company,

About 100 Cases of aniline and Dry Colors being the unsold balance of previous auction.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 CASES WHISKY.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers, will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 1st day of October, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 53, Medows Street, Fort next to Messrs. Tarachand Parsram Jewellers and opposite Oak Lane (or old Agra Bank Lane), by order of the office concerned the following cases of Whisky:—

3 cases cream of Barley whisky by well known makers Messrs. Alexander Stuart.
23 cases whisky by Saint Berch & Co.

The samples for the above cases of whisky can be seen at the office of the auctioneers on Monday the 28th instant, during office hours.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers etc.
Bombay, 25th September, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

THIS WEEK.

FRIDAY—SATURDAY.

Under the patronage of THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON and on behalf of the Women's Branch of the Imperial Fund.

THE BOMBAY A. D. C. PRESENT

THE MAGISTRATE.

A farce in 3 acts by A. W. Pinero.

CAST.—Mrs Stree; Mrs. Worgan, Miss Ginn, Miss Warden, Messrs Aithen, Bovey, Binning, Dodds, Hardy Hastings, Hughes, Hunt, Sharpe and Captain Simpson.

During the intervals ALABASTER, the GREAT MYSTIC, will tell fortunes in his Tent of Mystery. Fortunes of all kinds and prices.

The Refreshment Bar will be in charge of Capt Rigby R. A. M. C. assisted by Mesdames Deane, Turner Laing, Stevenson, Wilson Winter, and others: and Captains Arundel Noyes, Stevenson Messrs Bisseker, Turner Laing, Wilson and others. Usual Prices

The Cigarette and Sweet Divan in charge of Miss Violet Frampton.

Programme and Buttonhole sellers Mesdames Graham, Hawtrey, Lang, Sandford and the Misses Demsteville, Nicholson, Street, and Wilson,

SATURDAY NIGHT under the special patronage and presence of MAJOR—GENERAL GORRINGE C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and the Officers of the Garrison.

Reserved Seats: Stall's Rs. 5 Balcony Rs. 2
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free to the gallery half price elsewhere

Box office at Messrs S Rose & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR.

General Manager.....Mr. James McGrath.

Telephone No. 288.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

Maurice E. Bandmann presents the

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY

in the Latest London Successes.

Tuesday and Wednesday, September 29th and 30th
For the First Time in Bombay
The Smartest Musical Farce of recent years
"OH! OH!! DELPHINE!!!"
From the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.
Thursday and Friday, October 1st and 2nd,
For the First Time in Bombay
The Mirthful and Melodious Musical Comedy
"THE MARRIAGE MARKET"
From Daly's Theatre, London.
Saturday October 3rd,
Revival of the Laughing Success
"THE BALKAN PRINCESS"
From the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London.
Monday and Tuesday, October 5th and 6th,
For the First Time in Bombay
The Great Terpsichorean and Spectacular Revue
"STEP THIS WAY"
introducing the most discussed dance of the day
"THE TANGO"
by arrangement with Messrs. Wilmot, Darewski and Rolls

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9-30 p. m. sharp.

Prices.—Boxes Rs. 40, 30 and 15. Sofa Stalls Rs. 25 (3 seats). Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 5, Unreserved Fit Stalls Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1.

PLANS NOW OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 127

Our Grand "Entente" Programme.
HANDS ACROSS THE SEAS.
Famous Stories from English, French and Russian History.
A Great Historical Drama in 2 Parts.

A TUDOR PRINCESS

Being a stirring Romance of the Times of Henry VIII
Featuring the famous actress MISS MARY FULLER.

THE VICTORIA CROSS

A stirring story of the Crimean War, showing one of the most famous events in English History.

New series, No. 5
Full of interesting and topical matters.
Better than ever.

ANIMATED CARTOONS

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors The Investors' Reference, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

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Low rates, liberal conditions

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FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.
Managing Director:
67, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

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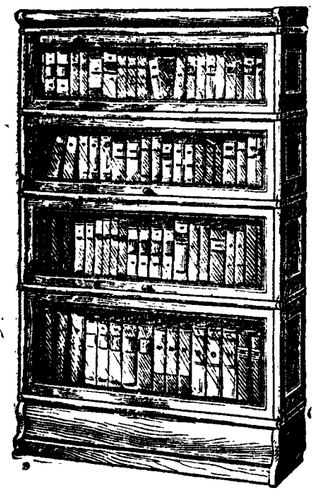
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.



Price list on application.

W. H. THORNS & Co.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the head-ache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5,
Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2.11.
Doz Phials Rs. 8-12. V.P.P. Rs. 10.
C. K. SEN & Co., Limited,
29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA
Consulting Physician :—
KAVIRAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

The Night High School Series No. 2.
ANALYTICAL SURVEY OF PERIOD 1837-1911 IN HISTORY OF ENGLAND & INDIA
(The new period prescribed for the Matric).
A thorough and practical aid to the study of the period.

Ten very important appendices

showing by what alliances in Europe the 'Balance of Power' has been maintained by England since the Tudor Period; Parliament, its development, and the Bills that worked its Reforms; Chartism; Irish affairs traced in detail to the Irish Home Rule Bill; the Industrial Revolution; Colonial Expansion of England; the gradual development of the British Navy, etc., etc.

By W. G. SHTYE, B. A., and R. V. PAI, B. A.
Published by :—VISHNU HARI LELE,
Angre's Wadi, Bombay No. 4.
(Will be ready for sale by the *1st week of October*). Probable price annas 7.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
HIGHEST CLASS WORK GUARANTEED
Dr. CARR, D.D.S.
Dental Surgeon,
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HEALTH LITERATURE
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
80/2, Harrison Road CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 24.
Bangala — Carrie — Suez Sept 12

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 24
Hallotis — Bakker — Colombo

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday.

Bahrein	Bowet	Jedah
Blake	Hill	Calcutta
Vigo	Scales	Hull via Karachi
Malta	Cockman	Shanghai via Colombo
Rena	Berg	Calcutta via Madras

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer † Morea for London
,Bassano for Hull etc.

S. S. Bangala:—The B. I. S. .N Company's steamer Bangala, 1,935 tons, Captain Carrie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez which port she left on September 12 with ballast.

S. S. Bahrein:—The Arab S. N. Company's steamer Bahrein, 1,412 tons, Captain P. Bowet will sail to-day for Jeddah with a general cargo and 455 pilgrims.

S. S. Blake:—The steamer Blake, 2,396 tons, Captain H. Y. Hill will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Vigo:—The Wilson Line steamer Vigo, 2,020 tons Captain H. Scales, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

S. S. Rena:—The steamer Rena, 2,885 tons, Captain H. Berg, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Madras, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Malta:—The P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer Malta, 3,887 tons. Captain G. W. Cockman will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia outward bound passed Perim on the 23rd and is due here about 7 a.m. on the 30th instant.

* To Arrive.

Thursday, September 24.

P. DOCK.

A Lawoe	Wheeler	D. M. K.
B Vigo	Scabs	M. M. & Co.
C. & R. Bassano	Boxhall	J. F. & Co
D & E Clan Mackeller	Makepeace	J. F. & Co
F City of Nagpur	Main	K. N. & Co
H Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co
a Itria	Walsh	M. M. & Co
M. Kratos	Hallburg	T. M. & Co
N Hesperoo	Sandsas	P. &O. S. N. Co

V. DOCK.

SHED STEAMER	Carr	AGENTS
2 Sardar	Ookerji	P. G. S. N. & Co
3 Lindenfels	(Prize vessel)	(Nickle
5 Anatolia	Seaborne	W & A. G. & Co
6 Bahrein	Rounes	Arab Steamer.
7 Colombo Maru	Sakamato	N. Y. K.
8 Kilchattan	Macmillan	L. Dreyfus & Co
9 Malta	Cockman	P. & O. S. N. & Co
12 & 13 Persia	Bradshaw	P.& O. S.N.Co.
14. Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co

H W P D

Saterngi	G. Mahomed	Bo. S N Co Ld.
Sabarmati	Sabudin	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.

M. W. D. D.

Muttra	Holman	M. M. & Co

H. W. V. D.

Metoor	Bonnemeeen	W. & A. G & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

viemoor	Williams	Jee.Twandas Co
Aronda	Hirse	M. M. & Co
Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Asonan	Coder	A. S. & Co
Abbasash	Findley	
Bangala	Carrie	M. M. & Co
Blake	Hill	A. Y. & Co
Bharata	Macdonald	M. M. Co
Bretwalda	Evans	M. M. & Co
Chatdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
City of Manchester	Scobie	K. N. & Co
Cape Antebes	Lockead	Texas & Co
Calchuess	Bidland	W. & A. Co
City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co
Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
E. F. Ferdinand	Gardner	The Dock Manager
Frienfels	Bocking	Dock Manager
Galvale	Hunter	W. A. G. Co
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Katanga	Forsythe	K. N. & Co
Kurmark	Conwer	Dock Manager
Karadenis	Mourad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Knight Companion	Saye	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Laomedon	Swans	
Lockaley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Lhasa	Panny	M. M. & Co
Masunda	Risk	M. M. & Co.
Mashobra	Brooks	M. M. & Co
Nairung	Grant	T. M. & Co.
Pentakota	Stewart	M. M. & Co
Peria	Exley	
Querimba	Willaher	M. M. & Co
Rena	Berg	W. & A. G. & Co
Rotenfels	Williams	Dock Manager
Riechenfels	Jones	Dock Manager
Raja	McLennan	T. M. & Co
Seanz Bee	Trairs	M. M. & Co
Sealda	Johnson	M. M. & Co
Slidra	Bryn	The Bombay Co
Subadar	Crebbin	T. M. & Co
Surada	Bishop	M. M. & Co
Thangwa	Irwin	M. M. & Co
Torilla	Swanson	M. M. & Co
Tilanda	Dairdrch	M. M. & Co
Tocsician	Pyle	K. N. & Co
Tara	Hamlyn	M. M. & Co
Tessbridge	Cooper	
Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co
Uriana	Tallent	M. & Co,
Varzine	Hamiltone	Dock Manager
Vaduza	Boys	J. F. & Co
Vareia	Hodyson	M. M. & Co
Veturia	Brown	M. M. & Co
Varsova	Roose	M. M. & Co
Wartorn	Thompson	Dock Manager
wartenfels	(Prize vessel)	Dock Manager
Zoroastrian	Osborne	C. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Sept. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

KRATOS (s) 283 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

KRATOS (s) 115 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

PERSIA (s) 152 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.; 20 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

MOREA (s) 540 bales cotton, 1,460 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

VIGO (s) 131 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.

BASSANO (s) 502 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 6,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

MALTA (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR KOBE.

COLOMBO MARU (s) 5 cwts. Indian chutney, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons; 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

SAIGON MARU (s) 100 bales cotton, Japan Imports, Ltd.; 400 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

SAIGON MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. City of Nagpur from Liverpool, Agents K. Nixon and Co.—333 cases 102 bales cotton goods, 23 cases 39 bales cotton yarn, 65 cases 33 bales woollen goods, 12 cases 27 bales woollen and cotton goods, 3 cases artificial silk and cotton goods, 15 cases cotton and linen goods, 29 cases glass gloves, 102 17/20 tons coal.

S. S. City of Manchester from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.—69 bales 179 cases cotton goods, 2 cases mixed cotton goods, 7 bales 19 cases cotton yarn, 6 cases linen goods, 20 bales 2 cases cotton and woollen goods, 3 cases woollen goods, 2 cases cotton, woollen and silk goods.

S. S. Khosrou from Jeddah, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—4 bundles 2 cases specie, 25 cases cassia, 50 bags dry ginger, 4 bundles br. brass, 1 bundle br. copper.

S. S. Nyanza from London, Agents P. O. S. N. Co.—1 cask wine, 1 box specie

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

Monsoon has been moderately strong in north-east India and Burma, rather weak in the Peninsula and extremely weak elsewhere. The bay continues unsettled, the weather is disturbed along the north-west Frontier.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Madras Deccan and south Hyderabad; local in Bengal, Central India east, the west of Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, east United Provinces, North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat, Konkan, south-east Madras and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Diamond Island, Toungoo and Akyab one inch, Silchar one and half, Cherrapunji and Barisal two, Calcutta and Mymensingh one and half, Saugor Island one, Sutna one and half, Jubbulpore one, Negapatam and Kodaikanal one and half, Masulipatam two.

Forcast:—Decrease of rain in Assam.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 24th September, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north Punjab; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme north but in excess at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Lower Sind and clear or very lightly clouded elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.21in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 0.95in., Amraoti 0.67in. and Nagpur 0.61in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Bombay reports 0.19in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the south Bombay Deccan; Sholapur has had 0.36in. and Bijapur 0.70in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has reappeared in the Central Provinces, the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan and on the Coromandel coast, but has ceased in the United Provinces and been insignificant in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. It has been nearly general in the Madras Deccan, fairly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in Gujarat and the Central Provinces, while on the west coast of the Peninsula, Bombay is the only station reporting precipitation of importance. On the Coromandel coast, Masulipatam and Negapatam report fairly heavy rainfall.

Fairly general rain is likely in the Madras Deccan and on the Coromandel coast, local rain in the south Bombay Deccan and few showers in the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 24th of September 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 a.m.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st Jan. to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st Jan. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd)	90.7	75.0	74	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	96.3	84.0	79	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.4	76.5	64	..	9.58	4.85
Rawalpindi	..	61.0	69	..	22.98	0.79
Lahore	98.7	74.3	92	..	19.12	4.14
Sirsa	94.5	71.0	78	..	?	..
Ambala	92.7	74.1	89	..	?	..
Delhi	90.4	75.6	76	..	29.18	6.22
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	90.6	76.6	83	..	23.92	1.46
Jhansi	92.4	76.3	92	..	24.86	—8.52
Cawnpore	89.6	74.9	82	0.01	28.33	—2.90
Allahabad	90.6	75.3	87	..	36.15	2.93
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	104.6	79.4	76	..	4.48	2.17
Karachi	86.4	78.6	81	..	6.85	0.72
Ajmer	88.0	75.4	73	..	18.74	0.09
Jatpore	92.5	72.1	70	..	23.97	2.57
Kotah	90.8	76.6	64	..	24.09	—1.93
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.6	74.0	78	..	11.25	—1.87
Dwarka	85.6	79.2	87	0.01	17.16	3.57
Porbal	82.6	76.1	87	..	22.60	9.98
Rajkot	91.7	71.8	82	..	34.11	8.94
Bhavnagar Para	92.0	75.8	86	..	38.67	19.17
Surat	87.3	76.8	93	0.21	57.04	18.46
Ahmedabad	91.1	75.3	83	..	30.38	10.69
Deesa	91.0	73.0	80	..	26.55	9.54
Neemuch	87.1	70.0	81	..	28.00	1.37
Indore	86.3	70.1	92	..	25.48	—3.92
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.8	72.9	80	0.95	46.99	—2.45
Nagpur	88.8	70.6	88	..	32.11	—3.98
Hoshangabad	88.9	74.0	82	..	43.51	—0.46
Khandwa	88.0	74.0	83	..	29.43	3.15
Akola	91.1	74.7	82	0.03	26.08	—0.68
Amraot	88.0	73.8	79	0.67	31.35	3.85
Nagpur	91.8	72.5	79	0.61	39.56	—2.06
Chanda	91.5	73.0	92	0.06	34.79	—11.58
Raipur	89.2	75.1	82	..	41.23	—2.10
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.0	77.0	91	0.19	30.83	13.37
Ratnagiri	83.9	75.1	81	..	12437	30.49
Mormugao	88.3	74.7	90	..	11209	27.34
Karwar	88.8	72.6	94	..	14371	34.03
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.6	66.6	82	..	25.98	7.99
Ahmednagar	87.6	69.1	81	..	26.71	—2.46
Poona	85.8	70.5	81	..	27.77	5.60
Sholapur	90.8	72.1	86	0.36	23.33	2.02
Bijapur	89.1	70.6	86	0.70	12.68	—0.44
Belgaum	81.4	63.0	90	..	78.66	41.86
Aurangabad	86.6	70.4	77	0.06	24.71	1.20
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.6	71.7	80	0.08	52.50	17.55
Hyderabad	85.0	72.2	86	0.01	37.29	14.19
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84.8	73.1	90	..	13219	24.96
Calicut	86.6	74.8	88	..	90.71	8.42
Cochin	87.5	75.0	88	..	70.64	—0.48
Colombo	89.0	74.2	93	0.21	18.18	—1.89
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.8	70.2	88	2.05	23.21	—6.8
Bellary	93.8	73.7	74	0.10	9.90	0.4
Guddapah	92.4	73.1	77	0.16	15.41	—2.9
Madras	91.8	78.1	84	..	19.26	4.3
Bangalore	82.8	66.1	33	..	14.16	—3.4
Coimbatore	91.0	70.7	83	..	3.70	—1.4
Trichinopoly	96.1	78.6	65	..	7.05	—3.1
Negapatam	99.0	78.1	80	1.50	7.43	1.4

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

Government Observatory, Colaba,
Bombay, September 23rd 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.858	inches.
Temperature of Air	81.1	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.4	"
Dew Point	76.1	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.854	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	4.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.0	"
Minimum do. do.	77.6	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW.NNW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to to midnight	93	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.11	inches.
Total fall during month	20.56	"
Total fall during year	80.90	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th	0.08	"

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 24th September 1914 was 30·053 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Days of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Sept.	h. m	ft. in	Sept.	h. m	ft. in
TH	24	m 2 11	28 10	24	m 7 56	18 4
F	25	m 3 6	27 10	25	m 8 8a	15 0
S	26	m 4 10	26 9	26	m 10 16	20 8
Sun	27	m 5 28	26 0	27	m 0 15	20 11
M	28	m 7 8	25 10	28	m 1 46a	20 3
Tu	29	m 8 23	26 3	29	m 1 17	18 4
W	30	m 9 12	26 8	30	m 2 24	18 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 24 (Thursday)	" 6h. 28m.	" 6h. 34m.
" 25 (Friday)	" 6h. 28m.	" 6h. 33m.
" 26 (Saturday)	" 6h. 28m.	" 6h. 33m.
" 27 (Sunday)	" 6h. 29m.	" 6h. 32m.
" 28 (Monday)	" 6h. 29m.	" 6h. 31m.
" 29 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 29m.	" 6h. 30m.
" 30 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 29m.	" 6h. 29m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter Sept. 12th, 11th 18 3m. p m. New Moon 20th, 3h. 8-3m. a.m. Perigee 21st, 0-0h. p.m. First Quarter 26th 5h. 33-3 p.m. Full Moon, Oct. 4th 11h 28 9m.a.m. Apogee, 6th ,106b. p.m

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of Sept 24th, 14.	Total since 1st June '14	June 1st to 24th Sept. 1913	June 1st to 24th Sept. 1912
	In. Ct	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0 19	80 83	88 36	49 35
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0 00	83 47	78 71	53 39
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0 00	85 81	78 07	53 42
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0 00	92 51	80 61	5 2

RAINFALL IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The Director of Agriculture has the following general remarks on the rainfall in the Bombay Presidency during the month of August 1914:—

Deccan.—The total rainfall of the month above the normal in Poona, Satara, six talukas each of East Khandesh and Nagar and two each of Nasik and Sholapur; elsewhere it was up to or below the average. The rain was generally sufficient except in parts of Nagar and Sholapur where as also in West Khandesh and Nasik more rain was desired at the end of the month. Crops which were somewhat damaged by excessive rain in the earlier part of the month, improved and were generally doing well at the end of the month. Preparations of lands for sowing rabi crops were in progress.

Karnatak.—The month's total rain considerably exceeded the average throughout the Province. The heavy showers early in the month damaged crops in places to some extent and retarded transplantation but breaks in the latter part of the month were beneficial and improved standing crops which were doing well at the end of the month. Preparations of land for rabi sowings continue and the sowing of jowari and cotton in hand in places.

Konkan.—The aggregate rainfall of the month largely in excess of the average in the two southern districts, about normal or slightly below it in the north. The rain in the early part of the month was injurious in parts of Kanara but later on conditions improved and standing crops were generally good at the end of the month everywhere.

Gujarat.—The month's rain considerably in defect of the average throughout the Province. The crops that were suffering from excessive moisture of the previous month improved and they were generally doing well but more rain was required at the end of the month especially for rice in north Gujarat.

PUNITIVE POLICE IN JAVALEBALESHWAR

Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" notifies that whereas it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the conduct of the inhabitants of the village of Javalebaleshwar in the Sangamner Taluka of the Ahmednagar District renders it expedient to employ additional police in the village for a further period of one year, in continuation of the period sanctioned in Government Notification dated the 4th July 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the employment in the village of additional police consisting of one head constable and three constables for a further period of one year, and to direct that the cost of such additional police amounting to Rs. 681-6-0 shall be defrayed wholly by a rate charged on the inhabitants of the village.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, 24th Sept., 1914.)

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. W. Meek as Consul for the Netherlands at Aden, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Robert Chaldron as acting Consul for Belgium at Bombay, during the absence of Monsieur M. Cuvelier.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, C.S.I., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind, is granted privilege leave for one month combined with furlough on medical certificate for eleven months with effect from the 25th September, 1914.

Mr. J. C. Ker, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi to be District Deputy Collector, Kanara, as a temporary measure, vice Mr. Vaman Bhivram Mardhekar, proceeding on deputation.

Mr. A. K. A. Prideaux, Assistant Collector of Excise, has been allowed an extension of seven days' extraordinary leave without pay.

Mr. G. R. Duxbury, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed to return to duty.

Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Maxwell, F. R. C. V. S., is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 29th July, 1914.

Mr. C. J. E. David, Inspector of Mines, No. 1 Circle, is granted three weeks' privilege leave with effect from the 5th October, 1914.

Mr. N. H. Hey, I.C.S., to be Assistant Settlement Officer in connection with the revision settlements of the Akola, Parner and Nagar talukas of the Ahmednagar district for a period of eighteen months from the date of relief.

Under the provisions of section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, license to solemnize marriages is hereby granted to Mr. Henry David Gore, the Salvation Army.

The Rev. C. D. T. Mason is appointed Garrison Chaplain, Bombay, on return from leave.

Vice Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Parasharam Godbole, retiring, Rao Saheb Jamietram Gaurishankar Shastri to be Educational Inspector, Northern Division.

Mr. Kaikhosru Ardeshir Bala to be Principal, Premchand Raichand Training College, Ahmedabad.

Mr. H. G. Rawlinson to act as Principal, Deccan College, Poona vice Mr. F. W. Bain, proceeding on leave.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Miss E. Corkery, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division, is cancelled.

Lieutenant P. B. Haigh, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is transferred to the Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Second Lieutenant McCann John Smith is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 8th September 1914.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Miss A. M. Benson, M.D., First Physician, Pestonji Hormasji Cama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, is cancelled.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend by one year the present tenure of the appointment of Major G. E. Stewart, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., as Superintendent of Mahabaleswar.

Mr. O. H. L. Napier, on return from leave, to be Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Mr. W. E. Copleston, on relief, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Central Circle.

Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, South Nasik.

Mr. P. E. Aitchison, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, South Thana.

Mr. J. Dodgson, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division, Kanara.

On relief by Mr. A. X. Moraes, L.C.E. Executive Engineer, Mr. Birendra Kumar Bose, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Central to the Deccan Irrigation Division for employment in the Pravara Canals District.

On relief by Mr. Bose, Mr. W. N. Cartland, Assistant Engineer, is appointed Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation and Railways).

On relief by Mr. Cartland, Mr. E. M. Duggan, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Secretariat to Poona to hold charge of the Poona District.

On relief by Mr. Duggan, Mr. S. C. Mould, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Poona District to Nasik to hold charge of the Nasik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District.

On relief by Mr. Mould, Mr. N. B. Baxter, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Nasik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District to Sind to hold charge of the Nasrat Canals District relieving Mr. A. Musto, who will revert to Assistant Engineer.

THE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES ACT.

The Governor in Council is pleased, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that the provisions of section 10 of the Dramatic Performances Act (XIX of 1876) are applied to the Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach and Surat district from the 1st November 1914.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, September 22.

	Bales.
Cotton Sales	2,700
Imports	1,269

Liverpool, 23rd September

	Bales.
Cotton sales	1,200
Imports	601

From 10 a.m. to-morrow price January, February 5-25.

London, September 22.

Paid into the Bank of England	£ 163,000
Bar Silver spot	..24½ pl ½d.
Java Sugar Fine White Oct. ..	.. 23—6d.
Para Rubber	..2.8½pl½d.
Ceylon Rubber	..2½ pl 1d.
English Best selected copper ..	.. 57½pl½d.

London, Sept. 22.

Linseed Calcutta	.. 46—6d

New York, Sept. 22nd

Rubber	65

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 24th September.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks.*
107 boxes silver	6,12,474	Shanghai	Yokohama.
13 boxes rupees	78,000	Bushire	Hongkong.

MONEY

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 8.5 lakhs down, and the Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE,

We have no change to report in this market which is quiet with little doing.

Quotations :—

BANKS SELLING—	d.
T. T. ready	..1 3 13/16
D D. mail	..1 3¾
T. T. forward. Oct.	..1 3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D D. ready	..1 4¼
Credits 3 m-s ready	..1 4 ¾
60 d/s Japan	..148½

BULLION.

On the 22nd inst. spot bar silver in London was ½d. up at 24½. The rate for ready bars in the local market is about 75-7.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	25	8	0
Sovereigns (dragons)	15	0	0
Ready Bar silver	75	7	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 22nd September 1914.

	Bars,	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	58*	67670
B.B. & C. I. Railway	22	26,043

* Boxes and bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

There was no business in the Government Paper Market and the quotation stood nominally at ... 92.

The Share Market remained closed today. The Board has fixed rates for the October and the Mahurat Settlements which will as before facilitate the settling of accounts.

COTTON.

Late last evening good Broach declined to Rs. 209, but the opening rate this morning was Rs. 213/14. The market is very irregular and is easily affected by rumours of various kind. In the early afternoon the rate for good Broach had declined to Rs. 211, and fully good Bengal was quoted Rs. 141. At Colaba prices opened with a further decline of Rs. 2 owing to the reduction in the Liverpool quotation for Jan.-Feb. Closing rates are Rs. 209/10 for good Broach, Rs. 139/40 for fully good Bengal and Rs. 172 for fine Khamgaon Akola January.

Ready cotton is quiet with only a small business doing. Prices are easier.

Messrs. Weld and Co., have to-day received a cable from Liverpool stating that the fixed rate for liquidation of Jan.-Feb. contracts of futures has been reduced to 5.25. Reuter's cables received this evening confirm the above, the rate coming into force to-day.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Settlements of Linseed September delivery are reported at Rs. 6-13-0 R. T White Karachi Bangla wheat is steadier at Rs. 6-9-0 R. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m yesterday.

Cotton	1,311	Bales
Wheat	55,320	Cwts.
Linseed	445	"
Rape, Rai etc.	Nil	"
Gingellyseed	Nil.	"
Poppyseed	Nil.	"
Groundnuts	151	"
Castorseed	Nil	"
Rice	7,876	"
Myrabolams	Nil.	"
Cottonseed	2,056	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	5,499	"
Jowar	406	"
Maize	Nil.	"
Barley	173	"

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker? Disagreeable coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys. 180—9

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ADMINISTRATION SUIT.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

SHAIK GULAM MAHOMED VALAD SHAIK GULAM MOHIDIN PATVI v AISHABAI, WIDOW AND ANOTHER.

One Gulam Mohidin Patvi died at Bombay in March, 1913, leaving behind him his eldest son, the plaintiff, by a predeceased, wife, Aishabai, a widow, Mayundin, a son, the first and second defendants in the suit. This was a suit by his eldest son against his step-mother and step-brother for the administration of his father's estate consisting of moveable and immoveable property. The moveable property was situated in Bombay but the whole of the immoveable property was situated at Poisar near Borivli outside the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court.

Mr. Bhojwani and Dr. Daruvala appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. B. J. Wadia and Mr. H. A. Vakil, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Wadia on behalf of the defendants, raised a preliminary point and submitted that as the immoveable property was situated outside the Court's jurisdiction, and one of the prayers of the plaint asked relief with regard to partition and distribution of such property to the suit was a "suit for land" and the court had no jurisdiction to entertain such a suit. Mr. Wadia relied upon 28 Mad., P. 216, and 29 Cal., P. 315.

Dr. Daruvala submitted that the court had jurisdiction to entertain an administration suit; such a suit was not a suit for land. He relied upon some English cases and also on 33 Cal., P. 180, a decision of the Privy Council.

His Lordship on the authority of the Privy Council held that an administration suit was not a suit for land, and the court had jurisdiction to entertain such a suit.

His Lordship referred the matter to the Commissioner for taking accounts. Costs and further directions reserved.

—Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Khambatta and Co.

Attorneys for the defendants: Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALSATIAN'S SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

FRANCOIS ARNOLD ERINAN v. KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who found the appellant guilty of rashly and negligently driving his motor-car thereby injuring twelve persons and causing the death of a girl of about 6 years and was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. Out of the fine, if paid, Rs. 500 was ordered to be given to the parents of the deceased girl and the remaining amount was ordered to be distributed among the other injured persons. The Magistrate made no order in default of the payment of the fine.

The facts of the case have been fully reported in these columns.

Mr. Godinho before opening his case read the reply of the Bombay Government regarding the application made by the accused, praying that the Government might be pleased to issue instructions to the public prosecutor not to oppose the appeal. The Government in their reply, refused to comply with the request of the applicant.

Mr. Godinho on behalf of his client urged that it was an unfortunate case which would entail loss of the present appointment of his client. The appellant was a respectable man and bore an excellent character in the estimation of his employers. His client was very much distressed at the result of this accident and from the beginning expressed his willingness to compensate as far as lay in his powers, the persons injured and the parents of the deceased girl. It was contended that the Magistrate was in an embarrassed situation on account of the ruling in the recent case of Emperor v. Tukaram (Cr. Rev. Application No. 148 of 1914.) and so he had no option but to impose a sentence of imprisonment. But in that case the facts were different. In the present case, he requested their Lordships, that the end of justice would be met by the fine. The appellant had already undergone 14 days' imprisonment and so he urged that the remaining period of the sentence be commuted. As the work done by the accused in the Standard Mills was not much in demand in Bombay there was little chance of his getting any employment if he was ordered to suffer the full term of imprisonment.

The Government Pleader brought to the notice of their Lordships the serious nature of the offence and left the case in the hands of their Lordships as regards the punishment.

Their Lordships declined to interfere and so confirmed the conviction and sentence passed by the magistrate.

It was brought to the notice of their Lordships that, if the fine was not paid, there was no alternative sentence in the order of the magistrate.

Their Lordships ordered that the matter should be again brought before the Court if the fine be not paid.

Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the appellant.

The Government Pleader with the Public Prosecutor, represented the Crown.

Don't worry about your constipation. Stearns' Kasagra will cure it all right. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure in results low in price. 180—D-a

PEARL MERCHANT'S INSOLVENCY.

DEALINGS WITH THE SPECIE BANK.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

At the Bombay High Court, on Thursday, Mr. R. B. Patel, Chief Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, under powers vested in him, further conducted the public examination of Rao Bahadur Naginchand Zaverchand, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Sobhagchand Naginchand and Company, pearl merchants, who failed during the financial crisis of 1913.

The insolvent was represented by Mr. Gulabchand, solicitor, while several firms of attorneys represented different creditors, who are opposing the insolvent's discharge. Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy, with Mr. Mitchell, of Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the Specie Bank.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bhaishankar, the insolvent said he was the principal member in the insolvent firm. The mehtas prepared the schedule, and he gave instructions whenever he was asked about the preparation of the same. His solicitors did not prepare the schedule. The mehtas might have shown it to them but he did not know whether they had revised it or not. The contents of his schedule were true. In his schedule, he had shown certain pearls worth five lakhs and two immoveable properties worth one lakh and a quarter. At that time the pearls were of that value and so were the properties; but now on account of the war, the pearls have depreciated in their value by half. The value of the two immoveable properties had also gone down. They would now realise about eight to ten annas in the rupee. The fall was due to the depression in the money market on account of the war. His bungalow would now fetch about Rs. 50,000 and the house about Rs. 22,000. He had another immoveable property which was, when mortgaged, worth about Rs. 30,000. In his schedule he had shown it to be worth about Rs. 35,000, because that was the cost price. The valuations of other properties were put down approximately and not according to their actual cost price. This property was built about ten years ago. The figures of the price of the furniture in Bombay and Surat were furnished by the mehtas.

HELPED BY FRIENDS.

Before he filed his schedule, all his furniture was sold by the Official Assignee. He did not know how much that realised. He had not made inquiries. He did not know if the Official Assignee had realised anything else. He had not paid anything to his solicitor. His friends had been paying the solicitor's charges. His wife had been paying from the legacy she inherited from her father. Baloobhai Purshotamdass was another who helped him. He did not remember the names of others, who were helping him, but knew that Damubhai Gajjur was not one of them. It was not true that his friends had deposited Rs. 10,000 with his solicitors for his insolvency. He did not remember how much was paid by his wife. He could not say for certain whether Baloobhai did work for him in the Specie Bank, he might have. It was not true that he was paying Baloobhai Rs. 50 a month for working for him in the Specie Bank. Formerly Baloobhai was his servant and he used to pay him Rs. 50 a month. He left his service about three years ago. Now he was trading. Many a time he had separated his pearls in the office of the Specie Bank. His men did it last five or six days after his insolvency.

PEARLS WORTH 53 LAKHS.

Personally he had never separated the pearls. He himself had never seen his men separating or cleaning his pearls in the Specie Bank. He had asked his nephew Fakirchand to do so on his behalf, about four days before his insolvency, because Choonilal had sent for him. According to his schedule, the firm owed Rs. 59,20,961-11-1 to the Specie Bank. He also said that the Bank had pearls of the value of Rs. 53,00,000. He claimed to deduct Rs. 8,00,000 for his commission, interest, exchange, overcharges etc., out of Rs. 59,00,000. It was not true that there was an adjustment of accounts on 18th October, 1912, between him and the Bank. The firm's accounts with the Specie Bank were never made up. No account was made up on 18th October, 1912. On 18th October, 1912, his firm had passed promissory notes in favour of the Bank for over Rs. 34,00,000. He did not remember whether on that day the Bank claimed Rs. 34,20,370-15-8 from the firm. If the Bank claimed, he must have passed receipts as he did not know accounts. It was true that on that day he passed promissory notes in favour of Shaikh Abdul Rehman for Rs. 34,00,000 and got them endorsed by him in favour of the Bank and the balance of Rs. 20,370-15-8 must have been brought into account in his books according to the account sent by Choonilal. He knew nothing about these accounts. His explanation was this: In the beginning pearls were deposited with Choonilal in the name of Sobhagchand Naginchand. Choonilal made some arrangement with Shaikh Abdul Rehman and sent for him. Witness was then called at the Bank. Choonilal told witness "you take away the pearls by paying a lakh or two every now and then; Abdul Rehman says that he would do the work of clearing the whole lot of pearls at once; have you any objection?" To this witness said he had no objection. It was under these circumstances that promissory notes were passed. It was Choonilal who was anxious to clear off the pearls at once. It was in witness's interest to do the clearing in small lots. On 18th October nothing was paid in cash to Choonilal. It was not true that witness was after Choonilal to get back the pearls, and that the latter declined to do so without some security.

PARCELS OF PEARLS.

It was not true that witness proposed to Choonilal that he would get Abdul Rehman to stand security and that Choonilal should return the pearls to him. It was not true that 128 parcels of pearls returned unsold from Europe, and that Choonilal pressed him to take away those parcels by paying for them. It was true, however, that a large number of parcels did return unsold from Europe. Choonilal never pressed him for payment about that time. On 1st February, 1912, a letter asking him to take away unsold parcels was sent to him. Occasionally similar letters were sent to him. Letters were not sent on the arrival of each mail. On 18th October his firm had passed a receipt for 128 parcels returned unsold from Europe. On the same day another receipt was passed for 93 local parcels. Neither he nor Sobhagchand touched the pearls after the receipts were signed. The pearls were handed over to Abdul Rehman by Choonilal. Witness signed the receipts first; then Choonilal asked if he would hand over to Abdul Rehman and witness replied in the affirmative. Abdul Rehman took away the pearls to his own house. Sobhagchand accompanied Abdul Rehman, but he did not bring the key of the safe in which the pearls were kept. The value of the pearls was about forty lakhs. The pearls remained with Abdul Rehman as security. Neither witness nor his firm kept any control over the pearls.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY THE 25TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

775-13—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v Ratanlal Chookilal Panalal, Dastur and Co, Crawford B and Co. Part Heard.

1056-13—Captain and V, Gomtibai v Vallabhdas Hirji a firm and ors, Shroff D and D. Part heard, 3-8-14.

O S 620-13—Unwalla P and P, Jijibhai Sorabji Dubash and anr v The Hon'ble The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay and ors, Dastur and Co, Wadia G and Co, Pestonji R K and Co, Khambatta and Co, Unwalla P and P, Ardeshir H D and Co. Part heard, 28-3-14.

655-12—Bhai, K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Ahirchand v. Prof. Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar & ors. Bick. M. R. & Co. 3-8-14 Part Heard, Tyabji Dr. C. A. Payne & Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

5-14—Sm B. & Co. Bai Kashi widow Nanashanker Mahashanker & anr. Jain. R & D.

13-14—Purmanand & Co. Purshotam Gopaldas Ghadially v. Krishnabai widow & anr. Manu. H & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

961-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Mulji Cursondas v Madhowji Thakersey and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

437-14—Little and Co, The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v Keshrichand Rupchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Benkuverbai and ors Madhowji K and C. Mirza M and M.

372-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail v Mahomed Haji Ismail, Mans H M and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Heerji Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez, Dastur and Co.

507-14—Khunderao L and M, Khumaji Gugaji and Co a firm v Dayabhai Chotalal and anr, C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G and Co. Sakinabai widow v. Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji R K and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman
In the Division Court No. 53.
After the Appellate Side Court work is over.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSES.

261-14—Khambatta & Co. (for a pauper) Jainumbai widow v. Hawabai widow Captain & V.

269-14—Nadirsha & W Ramchandra Vinayak Oke v. Ramcoover Surajmal Captain & V.

1086-13—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Benno Bettiji v. Kanji Mowji & anr. Edg. G. W. & C. Little & Co.

394-13—Madhowji K & C Dhanabai widow v. Gosai Chancholgirji Payne & Co.

586-13—Shroff D & D Morarji Narotam v. Rao Bahadur Naginchand J. Javeri Soondardas & Co.

146-13—Edgelow G W & Co. Mariambai widow and ors. v. the Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ld. In Person.

411-14—Surajmal & Co. Rookhmanibai v. Radhabai widow and anr. Edgelow G W & Co.

925-13—Jehangir M & S Kaniram Lachminarayen v. Motiram Tejpal a firm Motichand & D.

494-13—Madhowji K & Ch. Khimji Varsanji & anr v. Narse Dhanji and ors. Bhimji & Co.

23-05—Manchershaw & N. Laxmibai widow v. Shriram Anandrao Oze and ors. client M & K H P Pavri.

284-14—Tyabji D & Co. Gulam Mahomed Sajan v. Mahomed Cassam Dharamsey Cap. & V Jeb M S; Little & Co.

286-14—Manecklal & Co. Bai Sakhubai v. Ganput Kashinath Mankar Mehta D & L.

363-14—Patell & Ez. Fatmabai v. Hussanally Mahomedally Dubash & Co. (for a pauper),

316-14—Kanga & S Bai Sakinabai v. Bai Jenabai widow and anr. Captain & V.

334-14—Nadersha & D Fatmabai v. Fati Mahomed Jooma Eka and ors. Payne & Co.

337-14—Nadirsha & D Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa v. Haji Ebrahim Tyab & anr. Raghavayji M. & Co.

388-14—Judah & S (for a pauper) Menahem Mooshee Abdul Rizak v. Ezra Menaham Mushee Abdul Rizak and anr. Mulla & Mulla.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Chamber Matters for Judgment (in Court.)

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 & Re the Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation) Payne and Co. Sorabji Nasserwanji Pochakhanawalla Applicant v. C. A. Patwardhan & ors Consolidated Dhunjishaw & B Ch. Sd. 25-8-14.

In Re Indian Co' sAct VI of 1882 and Re the Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation) Payne and Co. Sorabji Nasserwanji Pochakhanawalla Applicant v. Damodherdas Hemandas Bhaishanker K & G 25-8-14.

In Re Indian Co' sAct VI of 1882 and Re the Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation) Payne and Co, Sorabji Nasserwanji Pochakhanawalla Applicant v. Girdharlal Harilal Mehta Bhaishanker K & G 25-8-14.

In Re Indian Co' sAct VI of 1882 and Re the Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation) Payne and Co. Sorabji Nasserwanji Pochakhanawalla Applicant v. Jugjiwandas Kahandas Shah Bhaishanker K & G 25-8-14.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

749-13—Payne and Co Ahmed Sulleman Dinath v. Fakira Babar and ors Metha D & L Part Heard.

1352-12—Nadirshaw and D Premabai Widow v. Sultan Amir Smetham B & Co.

183-14—Vachha & Co Leopold Sebastian De Silva v. Mary Victoria De Silva.

23-13—Malvi H M & R Memraj Maumal v Govindram Ramnath Motichand & D.

1126-12—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankardas & ors v. Gangasagar Lachmandas & ors Payne and Co.

552-14—Patell and Ez Laxmibai Widow v Kapurchand Monji and anr Little & Co.

169-13—Judah and S Appa Gangaram Kaduskar v. Sakubai widow and ors. Khandero L & M Little & Co.

968-13—Bhaishanker K & G Saroopchand Purshotamdas v. Talackchand Harnath Motichand and D.

1179-13—Dikshit & P Chaturbhuj Vassanji v. Meghji Lakhmidas Motichand & D.

S C CT 18-746—14 Dikshit and P Chaturbhuj Vassanji v. Meghji Lakhmidas Motichand & D.

197-14—Captain and Y. Karson Purshotam v. Jadavji Devkaran & ors. Dhunjishaw & B Rustemji & Co. Vatch and Co. Mulla & M.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	14,09,445	7	10
The People of Nandurbar Taluka through the Collector of West Khandesh	11,027	11	6
The People of Sindkheda Taluka through the Collector of West Khandesh	7,396	11	0
The People of Sakri Taluka through the Collector of West Khandesh	5,990	13	0
The People of Shahada Taluka through the Collector of West Khandesh	5,337	14	9
The People of Dhulia Taluka through the Collector of West Khandesh	4,615	3	0
The People of Dhulia City through the Collector of West Khandesh	4,029	4	0
The People of Shirpur Taluka through the Collector of West Khandesh	4,005	3	9
The People of Viramgaon	4,000	0	0
The People of Taloda Taluka Khandesh	3,602	0	6
The Bombay Rice Merchant's Association	2,620	0	0
The People of Nawapur Peta through the Collector of West Khandesh	2,000	0	0
Staff & Men working in the Bombay Port Trust Workshops on the new cargo cranes & Moists in the Alexandra Docks & on the Dipper Dreger "Walves"	1,294	7	0
The Chieftain of Chikli through the Collector of West Khandesh	751	0	0
Staff & Workmen working in the Bombay Port Trust Mazgaon—Sewri Reclamation	601	9	6
Staff and Workmen working in the Bombay Port Trust Querry at Anik & Storekeepers of the the Camp	561	10	0
Storekeeper, Asstt Storekeeper, Staff & Well Wishers of the Bombay Port Trust Stores	532	14	0
Churches of the Archdiocese of Bombay collected on Sunday 13th instant	522	4	1

The Chieftain of Singpur through the Collector of West Khandesh, Rs. 376; Officers Excise Department Thana and Kolaba, Rs. 350; People of the Bhadarwa State, 341; Establishment of Revenue & Financial Departments Bombay Secretariat, 329; The Chieftain of Nala through the Collector of West Khandesh, Rs. 301; Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., Rs. 300; Seth Gulabchand Hiralal, Dhulia, Rs. 251; Seth Radrayal Prayagdas, Dhulia, Rs. 251; Seth Hirji Ratansi Dhulia, Rs. 251; Second Instalment from Palanpur Agency Head Quarters Staff, Rs. 207-8; Staff & Workmen working in the Bombay Port Trust Quarry at Sewri, Rs. 177-10; Daumal Nathual Esq., Dhulia, Rs. 151; Joharmal Metha Esq., Dhulia, Rs. 151; Gulabchand Gungaram Esq Dhulia, Rs. 151; Motilal Gopaldas Esq., Dhulia, Rs. 151; Bankelal Balkisan Esq., Dhulia, Rs. 151; Ganesh Garud, Rs. 151; European & Indian Staff of Messrs. Millars' Timber Trading Co., Ltd., Rs. 135; Gowardhan Shambhubhai Esq., Nandurbar, Rs. 113; Proprietor New Cotton Press, Nandurbar, Rs. 101; Hidaralli Shamsuddin Esq., Sind Kheda, Rs. 101; Sirdarsing Dalpatsing Esq., Ranjana, Rs. 101; Daulatsingh Umedsing Esq., Dondaicha, Rs. 101; Bapu Narayan Esq., Malpur, Rs. 101; S. D. Garud Esq., Dhulia, Rs. 101; Balaram Rantmel Esq., Dhulia, Rs. 101; V. N. Peranjapa, Rs. 101; G. L. Koparkar, Esq., Rs 101; Jamsetji R. Kolahavala, Rs. 101; Superintendents & Clerks Town Custom House, Rs 100; Chapter Sir Lawrence Jenkins Rs. 100; Nowrosji K. Lakrawala Esq., Rs. 100; S. Clements, Rs. 100; The Most Revd. The Archbishop of Bombay, Rs. 100; Messrs. A. M. Sodder & Co., Rs. 100; The Children of the Scottish Educational Society's Colaba Primary School, Rs. 100; The People of the Souta Baskroi, Rs. 87; Khanbahadur Rustom B. Vakil, Rs. 50; S. D. Mankar Esq., Rs. 50; Manchushah N. Chandabhoy, Rs. 50; The People of the Modala, Rs. 33; The People of Sanod, Rs. 29; Messrs. Dubash Mistry & Co., Rs. 15; Chunilal J. Mehta Esq., Baroda, Rs 5, total Rs. 14,75,146-3-2.

CORRECTION.

The announcement of Rs. 1,000 as a contribution from the St. Xavier's College announced in the list of the 19th instant should be read as from the St. Xavier's School.

The Honorary Secretaries would be obliged if Donors who have promised donations to the above Fund and have not already paid in would kindly send the same to the Honorary Treasurer, Sir James Begbie Kt., (Bank of Bombay.)

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged ...	12,75,146	3	2
Second Instalment from he people of Kaira District	77,114	5	9
Rustom N. Wadia Esq.	1,000	0	0
The Staff and employees of Messrs. Marsland Price & Co., Ld.	783	3	3
Staff of Tata Sons & Co.'s Joint Companies' Agency Offices	755	6	0
Ishwardas Lakhmidas Esq.	500	0	0

Khan Saheb Dadabhai R. Balsarwala, Karwar, Rs. 425; Ali Mahomed Aba Juma Esq., J.P., Rs. 250; Ali Mahomed Haji Vali Mahomed Esq., Rs. 250; A. C. Hiley Esq., Karwar, Rs. 200; H. R. Gould Esq., Karwar, Rs. 200; Messrs. Stevens Gregson & Co. and Staff Rs. 200; Lodge "Army and Navy" Rs. 150; K. S. Mhaskar Esq., Karwar, Rs. 150; The Sarkarkun of Dadar through Chief Account Officer of Customs Salt and Opium, Rs. 147-5; The Staff of Messrs. Hoar & Co., Rs. 140; Rao Bahadur R. R. Gangolli, Karwar, Rs. 125; V. B. Mardhekar Esq., Karwar, Rs. 100; V. V. Wagh Esq., Karwar, Rs. 100; Rayappa B. Mantri Esq., Karwar, Rs. 63; D. K. Upponi Esq., Karwar, Rs. 55; Mr. Abdulla Patel and Sidis of Bombay City, Rs. 55; Ahmed R. Sayani Esq., Rs. 50; V. A. Coalho Esq., Karwar, Rs. 50; Collections at St. James, Thana, Rs. 25-9; Pestonji C. Sethna Esq., Rs. 25; R. G. Munsiff Esq., Rs. 15; "Parsi Loyalty" Rs. 15; "A Zorastrian" Rs, 10; total Rs. 15,57,850-0-2.

The Honorary Secretaries would be obliged if Donors who have promised donations to the above Fund and have not already paid in would kindly send to the Honorary Treasurer, Sir James Begbie, Kt .(Bank of Bombay).

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 1,18,049; Deccan College Women's Fund, per Mrs. Bain, Rs. 261; Messrs. Dubash, Mistri and Co., Rs. 15; Phaltan Branch, per Shrimant Luxmibai Saheb, Rs. 400; Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha Branch:—(Village people of Ambali, Rs. 55; Village people of Motikantdi, Rs. 37-12; Village people of Rasulpur, Rs. 40-12; Village people of Padardi, Rs. 20; Village people of Chapda, Rs. 7-12; Village people of Bhunidra, Rs. 5-12; Mrs. Nahanalalbhai H. Dave, Rs. 10; Mr. B. G. Tolat, Sub-Judge, Rs. 6; Sub-Judge's establishment, Rs. 15;) total Rs. 198; Dr. J. B. Mama and Staff of the Sanitary Board Laboratory, Poona, Rs. 57; Janakibai Sitaram Khanderao Vaidya, Rs. 5; H. H. Maharani Luxmibai Gaekwad, Rs. 400; Staff and Workmen in Bombay Port Trust Workshops, and on erection of cranes and hoists in Alexandra Dock and from crew of dredger "Walrus," Rs. 1,000; Rajkot Branch, per Mr. Masurekar:—(Mrs. G. M. Munshi, Rs. 25; Mrs. Kuliarrai Baxi, Rs. 15; Mrs. Isak Haji Abubakar, Rs. 10; The Begum of Sardargadh, Rs. 7; Mrs. Srimati V. Kevalram, Rs. 5; Mrs. Haji Abubakar Jivabhai, Rs. 5; Sums under Rs. 5, Rs. 11;) total Rs. 78; Mr. Kothari Nawsing Bhagat, Kaira, Rs. 1,000; Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S., Rs. 50; Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I.C.S., Rs. 25; Kolhapur Branch per Mr. R. C. Sahnis:—(H. H. Shri Sakalsaubhagyawati Laxmibai Maharanisaheb, Rs. 4,000; Shrimati S. Tarabaisaheb Ghatge (wife of Chief of Kagal Senior), Rs. 500; Shrimant Baisaheb (wife of Chief of Kagal Junior), Rs. 500; Mrs. Sabnis, Rs. 25; Mrs. Owalekar, Rs. 20; Mrs. K. Gaikwad, Rs. 20; Mrs. B. Gaikwad, Rs. 18; Mrs. B. Joshirao, Rs. 18; Mrs. R. Jadhav, Rs. 15; Mrs. Gokhale, Rs. 15; Mrs. Pandit Maharaj, Rs. 15; Mrs. Vichare, Rs. 14; Mrs. A. Bhoperav, Rs. 13; Mrs. Ghosarwadkar, Rs. 13; Mrs. Datwadker, Rs. 13; Mrs. A. Japtanulkh, Rs. 10; Mrs. Datwadker, Rs. 10; Mrs. Jadhav, Rs. 10; Mrs. Macnil, Rs. 10; Sums under Rs. 10, Rs. 357;) total Rs. 5,396. Grand total Rs. 1,26,934.

Mrs. Jerbai A. Batliwalla, 2 jackets, 2 jerseys, 2 pairs socks; A Parsi Lady, 2 overcoats, 2 sweaters, 3 shirts, etc.; Mrs. A. B. Lala, 1 rug, 36 yards muslin, etc.; Mrs. Dinbai N. Mody, 30 sheets, 50 pillow cases; A Parsi Lady, 1 dressing gown, 5 pairs socks, coat, etc.; Mrs. Papa and Sisters, 8 sweaters, 2 rugs; Some Parsi Sisters, 11 sweaters; Mrs. Dinbai C. Mistry, 4 sweaters; A Parsi Lady, Mrs. Maneckbai S. Mody, A Parsi Lady and Mr. J. D. Desai, each 2 rugs; Mr. V. A. Ghandy, 16 yards flannel; Mrs. H. R. Vazifdar, 16 yards flannel; A Parsi Friend, 1 sweater, 2 rugs, 7 yards flannel; Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, 5,000 cigars; Rajkot Branch, per Mrs. Sladen, 3 boxes of shirts, vests, rugs, dhurries, etc.; Messrs. A. S. Narielwala, K. Dharamsey, M. M. Bottlewala, B. P. Narielwala, H. M. Mehta and D. R. Umrigar, per Mr. Manockjee C. Petit, 500 bed sheets and 475 pillow covers (1st instalment); M. R., warm clothing; A Sympathiser per Mr. F. H. Nowrojee, 36 dozen safety pins, 4 dozen handkerchiefs; The Mechanics, Kohinoor Mills, 36 mufflers; In memory of late A. J. Wadia, from his children, books; Sholapur Branch, 2 boxes and 1 bale sundries; Members, Kharaghoda Library, books; Miss R. McIntyre, 5,000 bidees; Mrs. Oldfield, Jetalsur, 8 packets absorbent wool, etc.

MEETING AT AMRELI

A large gathering of officers, pleaders, sowkars, traders and others was held in the central hall of the Amreli High School, for expressing deep loyalty to the British Empire and for collecting subscriptions in aid of the Imperial Fund. Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad, brother of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, who is at present Suba of the Amreli District, presided.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

That the Amreli public assembled in this representative gathering, being aware that Great Britain was compelled under unavoidable circumstances to enter the present European War, expresses deep loyalty for the British Empire and hearty sympathy with the British Government during the time of the many-sided sacrifices to be borne by Great Britain in the war and that contributions should be raised in aid of the Imperial Fund.

A strong committee composed of influential persons was then formed for collection of funds.

FOUR ANNA WAR RELIEF FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 24.

A four anna War Relief Fund has been started in Rangoon at the suggestion of Prince Limbin Mintha.

WOMEN S BRANCH OF THE WAR RELIEF FUND.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE CENTRE.

A meeting of the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the Anglo-Indian Empire League was held on Wednesday evening, in a hall in Esplanade Road specially lent for the occasion.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon arrived at 6-30 p.m., and was received at the entrance to the building by Mr. H. A. H. Payne, who presented Mrs. Sullivan to Her Excellency as the Honorary Secretary of the Fund. At the door of the hall Her Excellency was presented with a bouquet by Miss Ivy Sullivan, and Her Excellency then carefully examined the work done, and expressed her surprise when informed that the quantity of articles she saw before her had all been turned out complete during the past week. Her Excellency also expressed her pleasure at seeing such a large gathering.

She desired to be presented to all the ladies present, and with each of them she hands and said a few words. Tea and light refreshments being served Her Excellency joined the gathering in partaking of the same.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE TO INDIA.

LOYALTY MEETING AT SANGLI.

(From a Correspondent.)

SANGLI, Sept. 24.

A crowded meeting of the citizens of Sangli assembled under the presidency of Shrimant Appasaheb, Chief of Sangli, to hear the gracious message of His Imperial Majesty and to express their deep sense of gratitude for the Royal message.

His Highness in opening the proceedings, remarked:—This gracious message of His Majesty will form the corner-stone of the British administration in India and will prove epoch-making in the annals of Indian history and that of the Empire. Gentlemen, the message signifies that the kinship of spirit is higher than the kinship of flesh and blood itself and that the ties of love and affection, gratitude and contentment are stronger and move enduring than those of consanguinity itself. Gentlemen, His Majesty's message makes us moreover feel proud of the Empire of which India is a component part and brings home to us the conviction that its history is as much ours as that of the British Nation and I only voice the sentiments of the people of this State when I say that we are profoundly grateful to His Imperial Majesty for the gracious and loving message. The message was then read out by the Chief all people standing.

In conclusion His Highness prayed that God may vouchsafe full success and glory to the arms of the British Empire and its Allies. The message was then translated into Marathi by the State Karbhari.

Mr. Abhaynkar, President, Sangli Municipality, then proposed a resolution expressing deep gratitude and reverence to His Imperial Majesty for the gracious message on behalf of the meeting.

The resolution was unanimously passed amidst loud cheers.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

WITHDRAW FROM MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 24.

On account of more urgent claims of the Society's other work the directors of the London Missionary Society have decided to withdraw from work from Madras save as regards those union schemes in which they have their share. This ends a long chapter in the history of missions in India, since the work of this Society in Madras goes back to the year 1805, or eight years before the entry of Missionaries into East India Company's territory was legalised. William Loveless, the pioneer of this Society, got a footing in Madras as schoolmaster and did valuable educational and religious work especially among the Indo-Britons, as the Eurasians were then called. He took an active part in founding a Bible Society and a tract Society in Madras but the work of all kinds gradually developed and an Indian Tamil church was built in Blacktown. This church is now a part of the South India United Church and it will be the best monument to their work in Madras.

PIONEER IN EDUCATION FOR GIRLS.

Probably this society was also a pioneer in vernacular education for girls in Madras, for as early as 1832 it had a girls' school with 27 girls in attendance. No part of the work has been more energetically carried on than this and for many years past nearly 1,000 girls have been receiving their education in the Society's schools, one of which is the flourishing high school in Vepery. Two of the day schools have been handed over to the Church of Scotland Mission and one to the Indian Church. For about twenty years the mission work of the Society has been carried on in villages about 25 miles north of Madras. No society could surrender without pain the work so long-established and with such traditions, but under the pressure of expansion of work in mofussil areas in Tamil, Kanarese, and Telugu countries, expansion more rapid than that of income, the Society has come to the conclusion that at all costs it must secure for its operations a limited area in which it can hope to do its work thoroughly, with adequate resources, instead of spreading itself out thinly and incurring continual financial deficits. This alone is the reason for its withdrawal from this part of its work in Madras.

BANDRA AND THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the B. B. & C. I. Railway timetable, which has come into force from the 1st of this month, the 6-32 p.m. train which leaves Church Gate Station does not stop at Bandra. This is an important suburb on this line, admittedly giving the railway a very heavy passenger traffic. The fact that the train does not stop at this Station has put the travelling public of Bandra to a very great inconvenience. Moreover most of the offices are closed after 6 p.m., and this being the case, the 6-32 p.m. train is a very convenient one to all pass-holders of Bandra. It is a pity that the Railway Authorities who have always shown the greatest consideration for the travelling public of Bandra,—not less to others,—should have now passed them over. Moreover every train that steams into Bandra Station towards the evening is crowded with passengers. In view of this fact and of the importance of the town, I appeal to your courtesy to kindly give publicity to this letter, with the hope that it will receive the favorable consideration of the Railway Authorities and have the 6-32 p.m. train stopped at Bandra as before.—Yours etc.,

A. PASSENGER.

Bandra,
Sept. 24.

ESTIMATION OF SUGAR IN MOWHA.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—About a couple of days ago one of your readers inquired for the above. Please refer him to Mr. M. J. Gajjar, of the Ionic Pharmacy, Girgaon or the Manager Alembic Chemical Works of Baroda.—Yours, etc.,

A. N. PESTON JAMAS.

Ahmed Building, Lamington Road.
Sept. 22.

PATRIOTIC RECORDS.

THE NATIONAL ANTHENS OF THE ALLIED FORCES.

DOUBLE-SIDED RECORDS.

No. Z412, Price Rs 2.

National Anthems of Japan, Belgium and Russia, the Marsellaise, Rule Britannia, and God Save the King, played by the Band of the 2nd Royal Fusiliers.

A splendid record played with fine effect by the famous band of the 2nd Royal Fusiliers now stationed in Calcutta. Every owner of a Gramophone must have this record.

A FEW POPULAR RECORDS.

		Sung by
God Save the King	..	.. Clara Butt.
Land of Hope and Glory	..	Clara Butt.
The Admiral's Broom	..	.. Thorpe Bates.
The Blue Dragoons	..	.. Peter Dawson.
My Old Shako	..	.. Harry Dearth.
Drake goes West	..	.. R. Radford.
C46 God Save the King / Rule Britannia		Played by the Band of H. M. Coldstream Guards.

WRITE for catalogues and addresses of the dealers where these records can be heard.

THE GRAMOPHONE Co., Ld., CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Magistrate," in aid of the Women's Branch of the Imperial Relief Fund, Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 26.

Bombay Medical Union: Ordinary monthly meeting at the Union Rooms, 7-15 p.m., (S. T.)

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 1 .o 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrence

MARRIAGE.

FLOWER-MACMILLAN.—On 24th September at All Saints' Church, London, Edward William Flower of Bombay to Amelia Macmillan youngest daughter of A. F. Macmillan Esq., of Glasgow.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. H. Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Sept. 25.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending 26th instant Sergt. H. F. Lodge.
2. Riding School for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts daily from 7-15 a.m.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Captain
Acting Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Sept. 24.

329. Parades.—Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade at Headquarters as Strong as possible at 8 a.m. on Sunday the 27th instant, to proceed to Mahaluxmi Battery for 6" Gun drill.
Members in possession of Cars and Bicycles or those living in the vicinity of Mahaluxmi may proceed direct to the Battery, and should be there by 8-45 a.m.
Members should have breakfast before coming on parade.
Tiffin and Tea will be provided.
Cars have been arranged for to take members parading at Headquarters out to Mahaluxmi.

331. Duty.—The following are detailed for 24 hours duty at Mahaluxmi on Saturday 26th instant:—
Sergts. Spilling and Niven.
Bombrs Bloomfield and Boosley.
Gunners Cowderoy, Elliott, Clifford, Jeavey, Short, Rafferty, Rogers, Perry, Robottom and Harwood.

(Sd.) R. C. GRAHAM Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Sept. 25.

816.—Parades. Company parades for the week ending September 26th:—
"C" Company N. C. Officers to parade on Friday at 6-15 p.m.
Recruits.
"A" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Daily at 7-30 a.m. (Mufti).
"C" Company, Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Friday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company.
The Reserve will drill with the Recruits of "G" Company on the above-mentioned day.

817.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Saturday, 26th, "C" Co. Recruits.
Sunday, 27th, "D" Co. Recruits.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding Companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for range duty with their Recruits.

818.—Enrolments. The under-named having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—
No. 8125, Vol. M. W. Donoghue, "F" Co.
No. 8126, Vol. R. D. England, "G" Co.

819.—Attachment. Gunners, M. B. Morrisey and T. A. James, Bombay Vol. Artillery, are attached to the Bombay Vol. Rifles, Maxim Gun Section.

820.—Reversion. No. 4076, Cr. Sergt. R. H. Fido, "E" Co. reverts to the ranks at his own request.

821.—Promotions. The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions:—
"E" Company.
No. 5422, Sergt. S. Vardon, to be Cr. Sergeant vice Cr. Sergt. Fido reverted.
"G" Company.
No. 7163 Corpl. N. C. Barstow, to be Lance-Sergeant.
No. 6751, Vol. W. R. S. Sharpe, to be Lance-Corporal.
No. 7490, Vol. A. R. Waddams, to be Lance-Corporal.

822.—Strength. No. 7768, Vol. V. Mayberry, "B" Co., is struck off the strength from this date.

823.—Appointments. Regimental Order No. 534, dated 21st July, 1914, re Lce.-Corpl. T. J. Cox, is cancelled.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE SUCIETY.

The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), when Dr. Waman G. Desai, M. B., (London) will read a paper on "Infantile Dyspepsia."

SMALL FIRE ON STEAM LAUNCH

A small fire was reported to have taken place last night in a Government steam launch lying in the basin of the Government Dock Yard. It was put out by the men in the Dockyard before any appreciable damage could take place.

AN INDIAN A. R. I. B. A.

We are given to understand that Mr. Abdulla B. Peermahomed has successfully passed the final examination qualifying for candidature as Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Mr. Abdulla was only Indian candidate among the 91 who appeared at the examination, which was held in the last week of June '14.

IN AID OF THE RELIEF FUND.

The Shri Vankaner Narsingh Nautam Samaj will give a performance of the new play "Mahasweta Kadambari" at the Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, next Wednesday, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.), under the patronage of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police. The entire proceeds of the performance will be handed over to the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund, through Mrs. M. Chunilal H. Setalvad.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 19th September 1914:—Bombay City 4, Ahmedabad District 4 (for two weeks), Surat District 2, Thana District 6, Nasik District 46, East Khandesh District 8, Poona District 64, Satara District 13, Belgaum District 81, Dharwar District 65, Bijapur District 22, Karachi District 1, Hyderabad District 4, Kathiawar Agency 18, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 180, Surat Agency 1. Total, 519.

RAILWAY SURVEYS SANCTIONED.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the following surveys being carried out by the agency of the Barsi Light Railway Company, viz:—

(i) A detailed survey for a line of railway on the 2 ft. 6in. guage from Pundharpur to Lonand, a distance of about 86 miles;

(ii) A resurvey for a line of railway on the 2 ft. 6 in. guage from Pundharpur to Miraj, a distance of about 83 miles.

The surveys will be known as the Pundharpur-Lonand railway survey and Pundharpur-Miraj railway resurvey respectively.

MISHAP TO A LABOURER.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital, on Thursday, touching the death of a Hindu labourer named Yesu Vinu, aged about 30.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was employed in pulling down the wall of an old house on Masjid Bunder Road, and he and another labourer were removing some wooden beams, when a portion of the wall came down. The deceased was injured and he was removed to the hospital, where he died on Wednesday night.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Two attacks and two deaths from plague and one attack and one death from each of cholera and small-pox were reported in Bombay City, during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday. Both the plague attacks were reported from Mahalaxmi. The total mortality in the above period was 70, as compared with 70 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 95 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday was 1,775, out of which 12 were found to be plague-infected, A Ward contributing 1, B Ward 4, C Ward 4, D Ward 1, and E Ward 2, of these latter.

KING EDWARD SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

MAHARAJA OF PATALIA'S DONATION.

Miss B. A. Engineer, M.A., LL.B., Secretary of the Consumptive Home Society writes to say that the gift of Rs. 25,000 from H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala to the King Edward Sanatorium for Consumptives at Dharmpur, Simla Hills, founded by the late Mr. B. M. Malabari, this being the third instalment of the lakh promised by the Maharajah, has been received.

WEEKLY HEALTH STATISTICS.

The death-rate in the City of Bombay during the week ended on Saturday last stood at almost the same level as in the week previous to it, the total mortality being 495, as against 494. The total in the corresponding week of 1913 stood at 553, while the quinquennial mean amounted to 591. Plague registered only 4 deaths, against 10 of the previous week, while there were two fatal cases of small-pox and one of cholera. The mortality from other diseases occurred as under:—Malarial fever 5, fevers of all other kinds 45, diarrhoea 38, dysentery 19, old age 24, debility 46, tubercular diseases 10, diseases of the nervous system 29, phthisis 25, other diseases of the respiratory system 135, diseases of the digestive system 28, urinary system 8, generative system 3, circulatory system 3, leprosy, 2, and puerperal septicaemia 7. There were also one case of drowning, 5 of injuries, 2 of poison and two unspecified cases, while there were 4 cases of premature birth and 42 of still-birth. Out of the total number 128 died under 1 year, 50 were from 1 to 5 years old, while 317, were above 5 years. Classified according to race and religion, the mortality occurred as follows:—Jains 12, Brahmins 14, Bhatias 5, Lingayats 3, Hindus of other castes 210, Hindus of low caste 58, Mussalmans 127, Parsis 17, Jews 2, Native Christians 37, Eurasians 2, and Europeans 8. The number of births during the week was 392, as against 411, in the previous week.

A CONTRADICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the Report of my speech delivered at the last prize distribution gathering of the Prabhu Social Samaj, which appears in your issue of the 19th instant. The statement made therein that on that occasion I offered the use of my dwelling house for the purpose of starting a hospital for the Prabhu Community is inaccurate. What I said on that occasion was that if a home class was started for the purpose of teaching personal and domestic hygeine to the ladies of my community. I was willing to allow the use of a portion of my dwelling house for the holding of such a home class. I hope that you will be good enough to insert this correction in your next issue.—Yours, etc.

M. R. JAYAKAR,

Kolhapur, Shahupuri, Sept. 22.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BOMBAY BANKING CO'S CASE.

MAGISTRATE ON CONGESTION OF WORK.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Inspector E. Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Shridhar Krishna Kothavle, manager of the Bombay Banking Co., now in liquidation, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 70,000 and his nephew Malhar Kothavle and Rupchand Sarupchand, proprietor of the Wai Motor Car Co., with abetment.

Mr. Gadgil, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister-at-law watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. P. G. Vaidya, one of the agents and securities of the Bank.

His Worship on taking his seat on the Bench, remarked that as he had a fixed case that afternoon he was compelled for want of time and stress of work to remand all the cases except, the Bombay Banking Co's case. His Worship further remarked that the Banking cases had already taken up so much of his time and caused great inconvenience as Counsel must have seen from the large number of other cases that he (the Magistrate), had just postponed in order that this case might be proceeded with.

Mr. Gadgil said they could not help this congestion, unless Government took steps in the matter.

The case was then taken up.

One of the clerks, an employee of the Bank, then produced several cash vouchers for "hundis," on which money had been advanced by the first accused and which were initialled by him.

Some more evidence was recorded and the further hearing was adjourned.

BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby charged one Jesung Hira, a Sürti domestic servant, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle belonging to C. Amra, a cycle dealer, in Bazaar Gate Street.

The evidence showed that the accused got a bicycle on hire from the complainant and pledged it with a Marwari for Rs. 5.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FALL FROM A HEIGHT.

At the Morgue, on Thursday, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, touching the death of a Mahomedan woman, named Aishabai, aged about 40. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who resided on the first floor of a house in Mahomedan Street, was in the habit of crossing from her room to a neighbour's by means of a plank laid across the two houses. On Monday night she was returning to her room from the other house, when the plank slipped and she fell below on a gutter between the two houses. She sustained serious injuries and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she subsequently succumbed to her injuries.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

INGRESS INTO INDIA ORDINANCE.

RULES FOR BOMBAY.

The following "Bombay Government Gazette" extraordinary has been issued:—

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department (Political), No. 1371, dated the 12th September 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules under the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914 (V of 1914), for the Presidency of Bombay including Sind and Aden, namely:—

1. These Rules apply to all persons not being foreigners as defined in the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), who enter the Presidency of Bombay (including Sind and Aden), either by sea or land.

2. In Bombay, the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere the District Magistrates who shall be the prescribed authorities for this purpose) may, by an order in writing in each individual case, direct that any of the persons described in rule 1 shall

(i) be detained pending enquiry into his character and antecedents; or
(ii) if he is a resident of a Presidency or Province in British India, be sent under escort to the Headquarters of his native District in such Presidency or Province or to such other centre as may be approved by the Local Government of the Presidency or the Province concerned; or
(iii) report himself at prescribed intervals and give a guarantee of good behaviour, if necessary with sureties or with personal recognizance or with both; or
(iv) remain in a specified area; or
(v) be confined in a Government jail or other place of confinement;
(vi) and may impose such other conditions not inconsistent with the Ordinance as the circumstances of each case may demand:

Provided that no order shall be passed under this Rule unless the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, is satisfied that it is desirable to impose the restriction on the liberty of the person in question in order to protect the State from the prosecution of some purpose prejudicial to its safety, interests or tranquility;

Provided further that in the case of an order of confinement the reasons for passing such order shall be stated.

3. The Senior Police Officer present at Castle Rock Station on the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway and at Viramgam Station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway may take the action described in rule 2 (i) but on so doing they shall immediately report the facts of the case to the District Magistrate of Belgaum and Ahmedabad, respectively, who shall pass orders thereon:

Provided that the aforementioned Police Officers shall not take such action unless they are satisfied that it is desirable in order to protect the State from the prosecution of some purpose prejudicial to its safety, interests or tranquility.

4. A copy of every order passed under rule 2 shall without delay be submitted to Government who may, if they think fit, revise or cancel it at any time.

5. No prosecution shall be instituted under the Ordinance or the Rules made thereunder without the previous sanction of Government.

FOOD STUFFS IN BOMBAY.

PRICES SETTLED BY THE COMMITTEE

In continuation of Government Notification dated 16th September 1914, the following lists of prices settled by the Bombay Food Prices Committee were published yesterday:—

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR RICE.

Description of Rice.

Special Moti Mill (Jungle), from Rs. 8-4-0 to 8-10-0, rate per bag of 6 maunds (168lbs.)

Burma Special.—Rangoon Special, Bassein Special, Akyab Special, Moulmein Special, Moulmein Puchhad, Rs. 8-10-0 to 9-2-0.

Burma Small Mill:—Small Mill, Bassein Small Mill, Port Kali, Larun (Ordinary), Butko, Rs. 9-0-0 to 9-8-0.

Burmah Fine:—Larun (Superior quality, Bassein (kani), Mill chhad, Rs. 9-8-0 to 10-0-0.

Mill Sugandhi, Rs. 10-6-0 to 10-12-0.

Mandalay, Singapuri, Rs. 11-0-0 to 12-0-0.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Description of Grain.	Rate per Candy, of 8 Pharas by measurement (712lbs.).
Jowari—	
Sholapur	Rs. 27
White	,, 32
Bajri—	
Gogari	,, 50
Khandesh (Good) ...	,, 36
Khandesh (Medium).	,, 32
Lassangam	,, 40 to 42
Wheat—	
Khandwa (Best)	,, 53 to 54
Khandwa (Common).	,, 48 to 50...
Pissi	,, 43 to 44
Gram—	
Jambusari	,, 44
Yellow	,, 39 to 40
Red.	,, 38 to 38-8-0
Math	,, 39 to 40
Urid	,, 39 to 40
Jav (Barley) by measurement.	,, 28 to 29
by weight	,, 34 to 35
Oat by weight	,, 30
Moong	,, 39 to 40

RETAIL PRICES FOR RICE.

Rangoon—
Lower quality, annas 5 per pylee (5 9-16lbs.).
Moti Mill Halwa, higher quality, up to annas 6½ per pylee according to quality.
Jeera Sal (Panvel), annas 7 per pylee.
Higher rates according to quality up to annas 9 per pylee.
Kalyani (Bhiwandi), best quality, annas 10 per pylee.
Pucca Dawoodkhani, annas 9 per pylee,

RETAIL PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Tur Dal—
(Without oil), Lowest quality, annas 5½ per pylee.
Superior quality, oiled, up to annas 8½ according to quality.
Wheat (Pisi), annas 5½ per pylee.
Wheat (Khandwa), annas 6½ to 7 per pylee.
Bajri (Khandesh, Karachi and Punjab), annas 5 per pylee.
Bajri, (Ghogari), (Etawa), annas 7 per pylee.
Gram (red), annas 5 per pylee.
N.B.—Rates for fractions of pylees to be fixed proportionately.

PRICES FOR FLOUR.

Superior Quality.
Per bag of seven maunds (196lbs.).
Per maund of 28lbs.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Superfine	16 0 0	2 5 6
Household	15 4 0	2 4 0
Export	15 0 0	2 3 0

Inferior quality.
Union Mill.
Per bag of seven maunds.

	Rs. a. p.
Fine Bazar	14 12 0
Shop No. 2	14 4 0
Shop No. 4	13 8 0
Shop No. 5	10 4 0

Jumna Flour Mill.
Per bag of seven maunds.

	Rs. a. p.
Fine Bazar	14 0 0
Atta	12 4 0

Bombay Four Mill.

	Per bag of seven maunds. Rs. a. p.	Per maund. Rs. a. p.
Shop No. 4 ...	12 12 0	1 13 6
Shop No. 2 ...	9 8 0	1 9 6

Wallace Flour Mill.

	Per bag of seven maunds.	
Rough Bazar	14 8 0	
Shop No. 4	13 8 0	
Shop No. 3	12 8 0	
Shop No. 5	10 0 0	(168lbs)

	Per bag of seven maunds. Rs. a. p.	Per maund. Rs. a. p.
Chaki qaulity No. 1	14 4 0	2 0 6
Chaki qaulity No. 2	14 0 0	2 0 0
Atta (Blue Mark)	13 0 0	1 14 0
Atta (Red Mark)	12 8 0 to 14 8 0	1 12 0 to 1 14 0

Mill Bran—Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 per maund.

Chaki Bran—Re. 1-4-0 per maund.

Rice Flour.

	Per maund Rs. a. p.	Per bag. Rs. a. p.
No. 1	1 10 0	11 10 0
No. 2	1 9 0	11 3 0
No. 3	1 8 0	10 12 0
No. 4	1 6 0	9 14 0

Wholesale Prices For Sugar.

Mauritius, Rs. 14-12-0 to Rs. 15-0-0 per cwt.
Java, Rs. 14-12-0 to Rs. 15-0-0 per cwt.
Java (Brown), Rs. 12-8-0 per cwt.

Retil Prices for Sugar.

Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 4 per maund.

Prices for Ghee.

Deshi, Rs. 15-4-0 per maund.
Gujarat, Rs. 14-0-0 per maund.
Verawal, Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 17-8-0. per maund.
Mallia, Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 17-8-0. per maund.
Porebunder, Rs. 19-0-0. per maund.
Porebunder, (lower quality), Rs. 16-8-0 to Rs. 17-0-0 per maund.
Rampara, Sagar and Hathras, Rs. 15-12-0 to Rs. 16-0-0.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

L. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

CROP REPORT.

The following summary of the Season Reports of the various Districts of the Presidency for the week ending 22nd September 1914, was published in Thursday's Bombay Government Gazette:—

There was rain during the week throughout the Presidency, which was generally beneficial but somewhat excessive in Surat, Thana Ratnagiri, East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Savantvadi and Larkana. More rain is still needed in two talukas of Karachi and three of Poona. Standing crops were generally in good condition but were slightly damaged by rats in two talukas of Karachi, one of Sukkur and one State of Rewa Kantha, by rain and adverse winds in Nawabshah, by locusts in six talukas of Thar and Parkar, by insects in two talukas of Sukkur and by excessive rain in Thana, Nasik, Larkana, Savantvadi, three talukas of East Khandesh and two of West Khandesh. Harvesting of kharif crops continues in Hyderabad, Panch Mahals, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Sholapur, Palanpur, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Sowing of rabi crops is in progress in Sukkur, Larkana Sholapur, the Karnatak, Baroda, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of drinking water was adequate. Water for irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food-grains have fallen in the Deccan and were generally ready elsewhere. Quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	29 to 49
Gujarat	24 to 48
Konkan	16 to 41
Deccan	26 to 37
Karnatak	28 to 44

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 19th September were 255 in Bijapur.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

The following Press Communique was issued yesterday:—

A notice is being issued to-day, (Sept. 24), simultaneously at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras to the effect that the Government of India are prepared to issue bills of exchange or telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for sale on Thursday, the 1st October, 1914, up to an aggregate amount of £1,000.000, subject to the condition that the amounts of bills or telegraphic transfers will be issued will be in multiples of £1,000 and that no single bill or telegraphic transfers will be issued for less than £10,000. The rate for bills will be 1s. 3 29/32d, the rupee and that for telegraphic transfers 1s. 3 27/32d. the rupee. Applications for bills or telegraphic transfers should be addressed to the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, and should reach him as regards Calcutta tenderers not later than 12 noon, Standard Time, on Thursday, the 1st October 1914, and as regards Bombay and Madras tenderers not later than 1-30 p.m., Standard Time, on the same day.

MME. THEBES' PROPHECIES.

SOME THAT HAVE ALREADY COME TRUE.

Events these last days have brought remarkable justification of a number of prophecies made by Mme de Thebes, the Parisian chiromancer in her almanack for 1914, issued last winter, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

"This year," said Mme. de Thebes eight months ago, "we shall pass through the gravest and most decisive hours. It will be a year especially happy for France, in spite of blood, in spite of tears, and in spite of uneasy omens, victory! victory! We have nothing to fear from the trials of fate. France will emerge renewed in strength, reconstituted by war."

Regarding foreign countries Mme. de Thebes says:—"Italy pursues a triumphant destiny. A new Pope? Yes, and great changes with him. Between a Vatican, changed as well as tried and a reformed Quirinal co-operation will begin."

Regarding Germany:—"All is disquieting in her destiny. The person of the Emperor is most threatened by fate. It is not the eagle of victory he bears on his helmets."

Of Austria Mme. de Thebes wrote:—"The drama in the Imperial Family which I foretold is near to accomplishment. None can arrest the hand of fate."

Among the predictions regarding the internal history of France is the following:—"There will be one remarkable criminal trial arousing passionate interest in the country, in which, as always, justice will be corrupted by political influence. This will produce tumults in the streets." The reference to the Caillaux case is here remarkably clear.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. steamer Morea with the Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at daybreak on Saturday, the 26th instant.

BACHARDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

OPENING CEREMONY AT AHMEDABAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 24.

The opening ceremony of the Bachardass Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., was performed by Shreemant Sampatrao Gaekwad, the younger brother of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda, to-day at 11 a.m. in the presence of Sardar Sir Chinubhai, Baronet, Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai, Sheth Jamnabhai Bhagubhai, Sheth Samal Bechar, the Hon. Mr. Rustomji, a member of the Imperial Legislative Council, and other Shethias and distinguished gentlemen of the city.

C. P. CODE AMENDING BILL.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT'S SUPPORT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 24.

Opinions are now reaching the Government of India on the subject of the Criminal Procedure Code Amending Bill. It is understood that the Calcutta High Court has generally approved of the principle of the measure.

EPIGRAPHIST FOR BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 24.

Mr. Duroiselle, officiating Superintendent, Archeological Survey, Burma, has been appointed Epigraphist for Burma a new appointment just created. On return from leave of Mr. Taw Sein, Superintendent, Archeological Survey, Mr. Duroiselle's services will be retained as Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy.

RAILWAY BREACH.

(Associated Press.)

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 24.

The line has breached at mile 378 between Largcholiet and Diphu. Transhipment is necessary. It is expected that through service will be restored in twenty-four hours.

SULTANGUNJ DACOITY.

MEMBERS OF THE GANG SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 24.

In connection with the affair which took place between the police and dacoits at the village called Sultanganj in the Farrukhabad District on the 26th March last, when a small party of police, under Messrs. Oakes and Higginson tackled a large party of armed dacoits and after a sharp fight with casualties on both sides, gave a very good account of them, a considerable number of arrests were made and 21 persons eventually were committed for trial. The judgement of the Sessions Court has been pronounced. Twelve members of the gang were sentenced to transportation o life and one man who has lost a leg in consequence of his wounds in the fight got off with ten years imprisonment.

LAHORE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

STUDENTS' GRIEVANCES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 24.

The Government of the Punjab are publishing in this week's Government Gazette a resolution dealing with recommendations of the Committee appointed to enquire into the alleged grievances of the students of the Lahore Medical College. The Report of the Committee will be published along with the resolution.

The Bahawalpur Durbar is contributing Rs. 50,000 to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

A notification was published on Wednesday providing that in telegrams to certain places, groups of ten letters should be counted as one word. A new notification published yesterday states:—

The new system of counting can now be applied to messages exchanged between places for which the arrangement is in force and the office of West Coast America telegraph company only, Lima, Callao, Molliendo, Arica, Pisuaga, Iquique, Antofogosta, Laserena, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Santia. Godechili, Concepcion, Coronel and Talchuano.

LATE MR. B. T. SAHASRABUDE.

The death of Mr. Balwant Trimbak Sahasrabudhe took place at Warden Road on the 22nd instant at the ripe age of 70. Mr. Sahasrabudhe was a Government pensioneer and a zealous secretary of the Poona Gayan Samaj. After his retirement from service, he took a very keen interest in the works of the Gayan Samaj. Mr. Sahasrabudhe leaves behind him a widow, three daughters and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

The Railway Board has begun its discussion with agents of the various railways on the budgets of next year.

The proposal to create a Bishopric in Assam, the incumbent to act as assistant Bishop to the Bishop of Calcutta, is under the consideration of the Government of India.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., (B. T.) on Tuesday the 6th day of October, 1914, for the work of filling in the low-lying ground on the west of Arthur Road opposite the Arthur Road Hospital

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

B. H. HEWET,
A. M. Inst. C. E.
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 24th September, 1914.

3937

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, September 25, 1914.

THE CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE.

In a war such as that which is now drenching Europe with blood it is surprising, when the magnitude of the operations is considered, in what little time the whole phase of events can be changed. An instance of this is furnished by the history of the past three weeks. At the beginning of this month everything seemed to favour the Germans. Their hosts were advancing steadily, and the advance guard was actually knocking at the doors of Paris. All along the fighting line, the allied forces were retiring, and everyone thought that the French capital itself was to be the pivot of the first big battle of the campaign. The seat of Government of France was removed to Bordeaux, and the defences of Paris were being rapidly completed to resist the onward march of the invaders. That the anticipated attack on Paris was a very imminent danger is proved by the proclamation which General Gallieni issued on September 3rd, in which he said that he would defend Paris to the end. The only consolation that we then had in the situation in the western theatre of war was the recollection of our success at Mons and Charleroi, and the belief that the Germans had rushed into a bigger enterprise than they could bring to a successful conclusion. This was the position only three short weeks ago, and while, to use a popular expression, there was no need to be down hearted, yet we felt a certain amount of anxiety as to what was going to happen in the next two or three weeks.

How different is the situation to-day. The Germans have been driven back the way they came for a considerable distance; Paris is now not in the slightest danger of attack or siege; the Germans have been decisively defeated in one big battle, and no charge of undue optimism can be laid at our door if we say that they are again undergoing the process of defeat in the battle which has raged unabated for the past ten days. Day after day we have read terse telegrams describing the progress of the battle and the trend of these messages has been almost invariably to the same effect,—that the Germans stubbornly contesting every inch of the way, were being slowly but surely pushed back. The big battle is still undecided, but when we find Field Marshal Sir John French,—a soldier whose every message since the war began has showed him to be a firm believer in the maxim: "Don't halloa until you are out of the wood",—prophesying that in a very short time the Allies will again be in full pursuit of a beaten enemy, we have every reason to be satisfied with the position and to look forward with calm confidence to the end of this second great struggle, the closing stages in which, unless we seriously misread the position, are already at hand.

The present position, as indicated in the latest messages, may be summed up as briefly. On the extreme left the Allies, assisted by the fresh troops, whose arrival was noted in yesterday's telegrams, are engaged in a great turning movement which, if successful, should drive the enemy right out of this corner of France, and into Belgium. The German headquarters are now said to be at Mons, and the fact that they have strengthed their line beyond Cambrai, which is very near the frontier; coupled with the further intelligence that they are strongly entrenching themselves between Wavre and Louvain and Wavre and Gembloux, shows that the Germans themselves believe their days in this part of France are numbered. In the centre the Allies' progress is more slow, but it seems to be steady and sure, while on the extreme right, it appears to be only a question of time before the Allies push forward into German Lorraine. Small German columns are reported to have crossed into France near Glamont, but the French troops are strong in this region, and the enemy will need more than small columns to do anything really effective. Here again the Germans are preparing to go back, and are reported to be hurriedly entrenching on the road between Metz and Strasburg.

It will thus be seen that position is extremely favourable to the Allies, and that we have much to congratulate ourselves upon. But when we ponder on the other side of the picture, and think of the welter of blood which this war has entailed, and will entail, we can only hope that the great victory which we believe our forces are on the eve of attaining, will be so decisive as materially to shorten the Armageddon which the Kaiser and his myramidons so recklessly commenced. It is difficult to visualise at this distance the horrors of war, but when we read such terribly vivid sentences as that contained in a message to-day, to the effect that there are nine miles of dead between Peronne and St. Quentin it brings home in some measure the awful toll of human life which modern warfare demands.

A CASE FOR TACTFUL TREATMENT.

There was a strong breeze in the Corporation Hall on Monday, in the course of the animated but salutary discussion which ensued on the resolution of the Standing Committee on the subject of the petition of 25,000 citizens, for a less harsh, arbitrary and irritating method of conducting the anti-malarial campaign in respect of wells and tanks. We are not discussing to-day the policy of that campaign. Opinions differ on the subject as much as on the problem of malaria itself. We are concerned with one special feature of the debate as published. The warm interchange of words that passed between Mr. Readymoney and Mr. Petit we can pass over. Ebullitions of this character are not uncommon in every large deliberative assembly. Indeed corporate municipal or parliamentary life would not be worth living but for occasional animation, even of a heated character. The atmosphere is all the better for the discharge of such pent-up electric fluid as may exist. The serious feature of the debate was the treatment of the chronic vexation and irritation which seems to have been prevalent for months past, among a large and respectable section of a restrained and patient population. That there is a legitimate ground of grievance, we think, cannot be denied. Both the petitioners and the public meeting which was held the other day in the Town Hall testify to the existence of the grievance. The water supply of the town has unfortunately been far from satisfactory, and though the duplication of the Tansa main has been going on with celerity, it is a fact, which the Commissioner frankly admitted, that last summer the deficiency greatly exercised the poorest classes of the population and also the most religious and orthodox of the Hindu and Parsi communities. In respect of the latter they are affluent enough to get their ordinary domestic supply. Their chief grievance is that for purposes of religious worship and rites well water is essential. But the wells have been laid under an embargo, which, in its practical operation, is certainly harsh and exasperating. Hence the irritation and vexation evidenced by the proceedings of the Town Hall meeting and in the petition. The grievance of the poorer people is that, owing to the failure to get the needed supply of water, even at the public taps, mostly in a condition to give spasmodic doles, they were driven to wells; but because of the policy pursued by the chief executive, they were unable to satisfy their daily wants. Here the hardship cannot be gainsaid by even the most adamant of municipal officials. It is not the part of municipal wisdom. then, under the circumstances prevalent, to carry out this policy with the inflexibility of the laws of the Medes and Persians.

It may be that the language of the petition was not all that could be desired. But it was sufficient if the petitioners thought that their views were expressed in a way to convey to the official mind what they had actually felt. It would thus have been better had the Commissioner in his speech made no reference to it. But it is one of the defects of the otherwise able and capable aedile of the city to carp at small matters of an unimportant character which it were well to leave alone. However, that is a side issue on which we have no wish to tarry. But the fact remains that the Commissioner met with very scant courtesy, if not positive discourtesy, the petition of hundreds of well-known and respectable citizens, quite capable of obtaining accurate information and of judging for themselves what is right and proper and what is arbitrary and irritating. As one member rightly observed the treatment offered to the petitioners was "cavalierlike." This attitude and tone of the Commissioner is much to be deprecated. The matter is one which requires to be treated with tact and judgment, and it would have been wiser, while discharging what is obviously an arduous and odious task, to smooth the feelings of the aggrieved citizens, instead of setting up their backs. There have been instances in the past where such a tone and temper have only led to the discomfiture of tactless persons in authority. During the first few years of the outbreak of plague that was the settled policy of the municipal officials, superior and inferior. As a result there were tumults and riots. But authority in India like the Bourbons, seldom seems to learn the lessons taught by regrettable events. And unfortunately on Monday the Commissioner was more of a Bourbon than a considerate and courteous chief of the executive. Without discussing too closely the merits of the resolution moved by the Chairman of the Standing Committee, and the pacific amendment of Mr. Wacha, intended to modify the present policy we regret that there was not a different ending to the vexed problem. The Commissioner was offered the olive branch. But unfortunately he made the matter personal. Having made it so, he was able with the votes of the humble and submissive element of the Corporation, to throw it away. We fear the matter will not end here.

It is dangerous in a city like Bombay to exasperate the feelings of any section of the population in a matter of this kind. Mr. Cadell, as we know, is not without his share of reasonableness and impartiality and we would suggest that he would be able more satisfactorily to steer the helm of the municipal bark if he listened with greater attention to the voice of mature experience and sobriety of judgment, instead of throwing himself too readily on the votes of a larger and more inexperienced element which may happen to be in a majority. The methods and manners of a Collector-President in a mofussil municipality are not what we want in Bombay.

Notes of the Day

The Servian Victory.

The magnificent victory on the Drina reported yesterday, when the Servians defeated 150,000 Austrians near Krupanj shows that the Servians, contrary to general expectation, have succeeded in turning the tables completely on Austria-Hungary, whose campaign against Servia has been attended with failures and set-backs from the very beginning. Apart from the military reasons which have led to Austria's reverses, it is possible that her plans have been thrown out of gear by disaffection among her Slav subjects. Rumour has spoken of actual mutinies among her troops or reservists not joining the colours, and of the loyalty of certain districts only being assured by the taking of hostages. The Servians have undoubtedly achieved notable triumphs, the moral effect of which will be an important factor when the day of settlement arrives. The Servian army has behind it experience in actual warfare, and whether in generalship, or in the confidence of its veteran troops, seems to posses a distinct advantage over Austria's untried legions. It is also capable of taking a vigorous offensive as occasion arises, as is illustrated by their almost triumphal progress to Sarajevo.

The Emden and Calcutta.

The exploits of the German cruiser Emden in the Bay of Bengal appear to have so frightened the good people of Calcutta that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has asked the Government that convoys be provided for merchant vessels, and that a British cruiser be detailed to patrol the trade routes in the Bay. In this connection, the Bengal Zemindars, it is reported, are concerting measures to present the Bengal Government with a fully equipped cruiser to guard the northern end of the Bay. When and where and how the cruiser can be got ready can, however, be only a matter of speculation. So far as is known there is no probability of other German boats following in the footsteps of the Emden in the Bay; moreover there is every expectation that the daring little German cruiser will be laid by the heels. In the light of these probabilities, the provision of a British cruiser in the Bay to protect shipping seems rather like bolting the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

The Unholy Trinity.

War is a trinity, being composed of Famine, Destruction and Disease. The fact that 80,000 German corpses are lying unburied in a moist climate will give anyone who has experienced war ample food for reflection. One of the horrors of modern war is the huge numbers of men who are killed at one stroke, hampering thus any attempt at a speedy burial. Shrapnel mows down whole regiments, and to ensure their decent burial would entail the telling-off of thousands of men to perform this gruesome duty. Fighting is such a strenuous affair in our times, that, the moment there is a lull in the firing, a commander causes his troops to rest and precious little time even is allowed for that best beloved of the soldier's luxuries. Hence thousands lie and rot, filling the air with contamination and the camp with epidemic. The unburied bodies of the Turks after Kirkkilisse and Lule Burgas caused almost as many deaths among their comrades as the Bulgarian shrapnel. The beginnings of war are Romance but a campaign has only to last a few days for the romance to be wiped out.

Egyptian Cotton.

Every one interested in Egypt will welcome the wise measures adopted by the Minister of Agriculture forbidding the cultivation of cotton outside restricted and defined areas, since, the outbreak of the war has rendered it extremely unlikely that there will be the usual demand for Egypt's staple produce. The four million cantars,—representing the last crop,—will not in all probability be successfully disposed of, and the penalisation of an unlimited cultivation in the near future, is a sound measure of the government of Hussein Pasha Ruchdy. The demand for cereals must increase as the war lengthens out and the fellaheen stand to gain a good deal as the price of these commodities must increase with the demand. The financial position of Egypt, judging by the Annual Report of the British Agent, is far from being sound. The Five Feddan law has caused no small dislocation of the money market on the banks of the Nile, and the country being in "a state of war" does not help the situation; it is therefore to be hoped that the fellaheen will devote themselves to the cultivation of the cereals that will shortly be in such great demand.

New Books on War.

The sinking of three British cruisers brings into ghastly prominence the work of the deadly torpedo. In a big British ship the torpedo lieutenant is in charge of the whole electrical installation, and this is nowadays so vitally important that, unless his department is continuously efficient the ship can neither steam nor fight. The latest publishers' lists in London include what is likely to be an interesting work in this connection. It is entitled "Notes on Torpedo Work in H. M. Ships" by "R. P." and is published by John Hogg. Several other books are published which will doubtless be of more than ordinary interest to military students and civilians alike at this time. Among them may be mentioned "The Foundations of Strategy," by Captain H. M. Johnstone (George Allen and Unwin), and "Sea, Land and Air Strategy" by Sir George Aston (John Murray). The former book is the very thing needed by those who wish to follow intelligently the military operations now in progress. The author lays down the fundamental principles of strategy and illustrates them both from the history of past campaigns and from an "intelligent appreciation of the present war."

MORATORIUM MODIFIED.

TO BE ENDED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 25, 9-55 p.m.

Government after consultation with various interests have decided that the time has arrived for ending the moratorium as soon as possible. There will be no further extension of the moratorium in the case of Bills of Exchange, retail debts and rent. As regards other debts there will be an extension of one month.

SUGAR FROM HOLLAND.

IMPORTATION INTO BRITAIN PROHIBITED.

LONDON, Sept. 12-35 p.m.

It is officially announced that Great Britain has forbidden the importation of sugar from Holland as German merchants have been selling their stocks to the Dutch, despite the prohibition of the Netherlands Government.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor left Bombay for Poona yesterday morning and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon left last night.

GERMAN RIGHT TURNED.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING.

GHASTLY SLAUGHTER.

NINE MILES OF DEAD.

SUCCESSFULL AERO RAIDS.

ZEPPELIN SHEDS FIRED.

The most important news from the seat of the great battle emanates from the "Daily Mail" which states that after terrific fighting the German right appears to have been turned between Peronne and St. Quentin. Wounded arriving in Paris declare that the Germans will be unable to hold out much longer.

A London message recounts three interesting items in the same breath. The Kaiser is going to East Prussia: he is going to take over command of the army; and he will hold a conference of sovereigns in Brussels before leaving.

A Petrograd telegram states that the Russians have stormed and carried two forts at Jaroslav and seized the railways leading to Przemsyl which according to intercepted messages is not prepared for a siege. In Eastern Prussia the Russians are falling back in perfect order, with stores and hospitals. Koenigsberg is being gradually surrounded, but reinforcements are awaited before delivering an attack.

Five British aeroplanes raided a Zeppelin shed at Cologne and after setting it on fire with bombs thrown from a height of 1,500 feet returned to the starting point. A Zeppelin shed at Dusseldorf was also attacked but owing to mist the damage could not be gauged.

Interesting details of the disaster to the three cruisers are now supplied. From survivors' stories the Hogue and Cressy were torpedoed when they had lowered boats to rescue swimmers from the Aboukir. The attack occurred at a spot which had been carefully scouted for weeks past.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

GERMAN RIGHT TURNED.

SUCCESS AFTER TERRIFIC FIGHTING.

FEARFUL CARNAGE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The "Daily Mail" this morning says that after terrific fighting the German right appears to have been turned between Peronne and St. Quentin. The wounded say there are nine miles of dead between these towns.

LATEST NEWS OF BIG BATTLE.

VIOLENT ATTACKS REPULSED BY ALLIES.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A communique issued in Paris this afternoon says:—

Our left wing has advanced in the Lassigny region, where severe fighting has occurred.

There is no important change in the centre between Rheims and the Meuse.

The enemy attacked violently in Woevre, north east of Vedun, in the direction of Mouilly and Dompierre. The attacks were repulsed.

In south Woevre the enemy holds the Richecourt-Lironville Line but has made no progress.

The Germans in Lorraine and Vosges have evacuated Nomeny and Arracourt.

LATER.

Wounded arriving in Paris declare that the Germans will be unable to resist much longer.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

PARIS, 23, 1-55 a.m.

A communique issued at eleven last night regarding operations in the theatre of war says the situation is unchanged.

KAISER GOING TO THE FRONT.

TO TAKE COMMAND IN EAST PRUSSIA.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

It is reported that before taking over the command in East Prussia, the Emperor William will hold a conference of German sovereigns in Brussels.

FIGHTING AT SOISSONS.

GERMANS DRIVEN OUT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A Dutch editor who was given a secret pass-word enabling him to visit the German firing line, describes the battle at Soissons on the 17th. inst. He says that a German officer told him that the position would be untenable unless reserves arrived.. The Infantry behind Siossons were marching round the town to join the rest of the Infantry in the attack on the front and flank of the British and French troops.

The Artillery was then ordered to delay the English till they were sufficiently weakened to allow the German Infantry to make a successful sortie.

The bombardment of Liege was as nothing compared to what followed. Twenty or more huge guns were hurling shrapnel simultaneously while cars full of wounded left the German battle-line. The battle raged the whole night and at five in the morning the Germans began to evacuate Soissons before the English advance. He remarks that the Germans occupied Maubeuge after one night's bombardment.

GERMAN EXCUSES.

MONUMENTS NOT DESTROYED FROM LUST OF VANDALISM.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

German headquarters have issued a statement protesting against the assertion that Germans had destroyed historical mounments from the lust of vandalism. The statement says that if Rheims cathedral had suffered in the bombardment the French alone were culpable in making Rheims a fortress and a *point d'appui* of their defence line.

SHARP FIGHT IN BELGIUM.

CIVIL GUARDS BEAT THE GERMANS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A sharp fight occurred yesterday between Germans and the Belgian Civil Guards at Oudenarde. The former had five casualities. The Belgians had none.

THE DECISIVE PHASE.

GREAT TURNING MOVEMENT ON EXTREME LEFT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A message from Amiens to "The Times" says that the heavy fighting south-east of Amiens is the beginning of the decisive phase of the battle of the Aisne.

Amiens is likely to be soon the pivot of a great turning movement on the extreme left of the Allies.

The Germans appear to be alive to the necessity of protecting their communications to Mons, which is reported to be the German headquarters.

The German line has been extended north from Cambrai, which has been occupied in force.

RAPIDITY OF RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 23, 9-55 p.m.

The rapidity of the Russian advance in Galicia is shown by an official announcement that the troops have reached Wislok, close to the Hungarian frontier.

The operations near Przemsyl are successfully developing.

The Russians are in close touch with the German front but no fighting is proceeding.

AUSTRIANS IN FLIGHT.

PETROGRAD Sept. 24, 7-30 p.m.

It is officially announced here that Jaroslav was stormed. The Russians are continuing the pursuit of the enemy. The Montenegrins are now approaching Sararjevo.

KOENIGSBURG.

BEING GRADUALLY SURROUNDED BY RUSSIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The Russians are gradually surrounding Koenigsburg. They are occupying Libiau Mehlauken and Tapiau, but are awaiting reinforcements for an attack on Koenigsberg itself.

PRZEMSYL NOT PREPARED FOR A SIEGE

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A belated telegram from Petrograd, dated the 21st instant, mentions that the Russians had then stormed and carried two forts at Jaroslav, and seized the railways leading to Przemsyl, which, according to intercepted reports, is not prepared for a siege.

IN EAST PRUSSIA.

RUSSIANS FALLING BACK IN PERFECT ORDER.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The Russians in Eastern Prussia are falling back in perfect order, with stores and hospitals.

OPERATIONS AGAINST GERMAN S. W. AFRICA.

GENERAL BOTHA TO TAKE SUPREME COMMAND.

CAPETOWN, Sept. 23, 4-45 a.m.

General Botha will take supreme command in the operations against German South-West Africa.

General Smuts will become Commandant-General of the Union Defence Corps.

GERMAN FORCE REPULSED IN EAST AFRICA.

NAIROBI, Sept. 23.

A German force attacked Post Voi, but was repulsed and left eight dead.

CONFIDENCE REVIVED.

MANY REFUGEES RETURNING TO FRANCE

LONDON, Sept. 23.

In twenty-two days, ending September 17th, 57,600 refugees, mostly Belgian, arrived at Folkestone. Recently many French refugees are returning to France, where confidence is being revived.

PURSUIT OF AUSTRIAN REAR GUARDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PONDICHERRY, Sept. 24.

The Russians are pursuing the Austrian rear guards in Galicia, inflicting considerable losses. They bombarded Jaroslaw's defensive works.

ATTACKED BY FIVE SUBMARINES.

FURTHER DETAILS OF NAVAL DISASTER.

SURVIVORS LANDED.

TWO GERMAN SUBMARINES SUNK.

SEVEN HUNDRED REPORTED SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

A steamer has arrived with 287 British survivors of the torpedoed cruisers.

They include one dead, and a few wounded.

Five German submarines attacked the three cruisers. Other British cruisers and torpedo boats rushed to assist, and, it is reported, destroyed two submarines. Steamers are bringing the survivors and wounded to Ymuiden.

LONDON, Sept. 23, 1-30 a.m.

Eighty survivors of the torpedoed cruisers have been landed at Harwich. It is estimated that seven hundred were saved. Thirty officers rescued from the sea have been landed uninjured, dressed in sacks, shawls, etc.

YMUIDEN, Sept. 23, 3-0 a.m.

The Aboukir, then the Hogue, was torpedoed at six in the morning.

It is reported that the Cressy sank two submarines, and was herself torpedoed. She sank at eight o'clock.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 23, 3-05 a.m.

The Dutch steamer Flora sighted several boats and survivors from the British cruisers. She says that the Hogue and Aboukir were torpedoed at six in the morning. The Flora saw the Cressy capsize at eight o'clock.

A survivor interviewed at Ymuiden says the three cruisers were navigating in beautiful weather. The Aboukir was hit in several places and disappeared within five minutes.

The other warships probably thought the Aboukir had struck a mine as no enemy ship was visible.

A few minutes later the Hogue was hit, and shortly disappeared.

The Cressy reported sinking two submarines, and was then herself torpedoed.

LONDON, Sept. 23, 1-45 p.m.

The crews of the three sunken cruisers numbered about two thousand. They were mostly Chatham men. The survivors are very cheerful, and state that they are convinced that Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe will now teach the Germans a lesson.

The Hogue and Cressy were torpedoed when they had lowered boats to rescue swimmers from the Aboukir.

The survivors at Harwich state that the attack occurred at a spot which had been carefully scouted for weeks past.

The Dutch authorities will detain survivors reaching Holland as prisoners of war.

250 SURVIVORS RESCUED BY TRAWLER

LONDON, Sept. 23, 9-55 p.m.

A trawler has brought additional survivors to Lowestoft. She had rescued 250 but had transferred the majority to a large steamer. Captain Nicholson commanding the Hogue has arrived with a number of others. Hitherto only 45 are known to have been saved from the Aboukir.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION TO BE REDUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, Sept. 23.

The Minister of Agriculture states that as probably only four million cantars of the present cotton crop are likely to be sold, the next crop should not exceed this amount. Therefore a new law will be promulgated reducing the area under cultivation by a million feddans. The cultivation of cotton will be absolutely forbidden except in certain regions, and any infringement of the law will be punishable by imprisonment. The liberated area will be devoted to the growing of cereals.

A BRITISH ACCOUNT.

SURVIVOR'S NARRATIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 23, 4-15 p.m.

A survivor from the Cressy says:—"We were roused from sleep by a round from guns and saw the Aboukir sinking. While we were lowering boats we saw a torpedo hit the Hogue. When we were in the water picking up survivors there was a shout 'Go astern'. We saw a torpedo making straight at the Cressy. The ship backed, but was caught amidship. It did not do much harm, Meanhile the Cressy sank two submarines, But they had not done. We were struck again in the bows. This was the finish."

HOGUE AND CRESSY MIGHT HAVE ESCAPED.

Other survivors state that the German parent ship flew Dutch colours. The cruiser Lowestoft while engaged in rescuing survivors detected two submarines and only escaped by skilful manoeuvring. The Hogue and Cressy, they say, might have escaped if they had not stopped to rescue the survivors of the Aboukir.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

ONE SUBMARINE SUNK THREE CRUISERS.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 23, 9-5 p.m.

The Germans say that submarine U. 9 alone sank the cruisers. It is not known whether she is safe. The names of the crew of twenty will be published.

BRITISH CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Sept 23, 1-50 p.m.

The following casualties among Army officers are announced:—

Killed:—Lieutenant F. de Allfrey, Ninth Lancers; Major M. Cookson, Royal Sussex Regiment; Lieutenant Dann, Royal Sussex Regiment; Second Lieutenant S. Davison, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Captain E. R. Jones, Cheshire Regiment; Second Lieutenant B. McGuire, Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Second Lieutenant Magenis, Royal Irish Rifles; Lieutenant W. E. Murray, Gordon Highlanders; Captain R. Olivier, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. Paulson, Lancashire Fusiliers; Second Lieutenant J. Pepys, King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry); Captain L. Slater, Royal Sussex Regiment; Second Lieutenant C. Stuart, Lancashire Fusiliers; Second Lieutenant A. J. N. Williamson, Seaforth Highlanders; Lieutenant E. H. H. Wilson, Black Watch.

LONDON, Sept. 23, 4-15 p.m.

Casualties.—Died of wounds.—Captain A. Roe, Dorsetshires, Second Lieutenant Chittenden, Manchester Regiment, Second Lieutenant J. L. M. Smith, Manchesters, Captain A. Winn, Suffolks, and 2nd. Lieutenant W. K. Ames, West Kents.

Wounded.—Major C. J. Griffen, Lancashire Fusiliers, and Major C. Onslow, Bedfordshires.

Missing.—Major A. Nutt and Major W. R. Lloyd, Loyal North Lancashires and Major St. Leger, Royal Irish.

LOSSES IN NAVIES.

The following is a list of the losses in the navies of the Powers up to the present:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

Amphion, 3,440 tons. Sunk by mines.
Speedy, 810 tons. Sunk by mines.
Arethusa, 3,750 tons. Damaged in North Sea.
Pathfinder, 2,940 tons. Sunk by mine in North Sea.
Liberty, 965 tons. Damaged in North Sea.
Oceanic (Auxiliary Cruiser), 17,274 tons, wrecked.
Pegasus, 2,135 tons, disabled at Zanzibar, Submarine A.E., 1, (Australian) wrecked.
Cruisers, Cressy, Abonkir and Hogue, 12,000 tons, sunk by German submarines.

GERMANY.

Goeben, 22,640 tons. Sold to Turkey.
Ariadne, 2,618 tons. Sunk in North Sea.
Breslau, 4,500 tons. Sold to Turkey.
Koeln, 4,280 tons. Sunk in North Sea.
Magdeburg, 4,500 tons. Ran aground and blown up.
Mainz, 4,232 tons. Sunk in North Sea.
Hela, 2,003 tons. Sunk.
Panther, 962 tons. Reported sunk.
2 Destroyers. Sunk in North Sea.
1 Submarine. Sunk in North Sea.
Kaiser Wilhelm her Grosse, (merchant cruiser), 14,000 tons, sunk by Highflyer.
Cap-Trafalgar (merchant cruiser), 19,000 tons, sunk off South America.
One steamer captured, and one steamer and a launch sunk by the Dwarf.
Spreewald, 3899 tons, armed merchantman, and two colliers, captured in the Atlantic.

AUSTRIA.

Zrinyi, 14,226 tons. Reported sunk.
Aspern, 2,362 tons. Reported sunk.
Kaiserin Elizabeth, 4,000 tons. Disarmed in China.

FRANCE.
Nil.

RUSSIA.
Nil.

JAPAN.
Two torpedo boats reported lost.

WAR ITEMS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Applications for India Bills totalled 3,188,000 sterling. The average rate was four and one sixteenth per cent.

The Ambulance Department of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of which the Queen is President, has been authorised to organise a supply of comforts and stores for Indian troops.

General Botha's assumption of the chief command is generally applauded in South Africa as showing the determination of the Government to act with vigour. General Botha meanwhile retains the Premiership.

The latest reports indicate that the damage at Rheims is not irreparable.

AEROPLANE RAIDS

BRITISH AIRMEN OVER COLOGNE.

ZEPPELIN SHED FIRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ANTWERP(Sept. 23, 1-55 p.m.

Five British aeroplanes raided a Zeppelin shed at Cologne, and threw bombs from a height of fighteen hundred feet.

When they perceived that the shed was aflame, they returned to the starting-point.

One descended, and a Belgian armed motor car went to rescue.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 23.

An aeroplane dropped bombs on a Zeppelin shed at Dusseldorf. The "Dusseldorf Zeitung" says that a few windows of the shed were broken.

LONDON, Sept. 23, 5-55 p.m.

The Press Bureau says that the Admiralty announces that British naval aeroplanes attacked a Zeppelin shed at Dusseldorf. The conditions were difficult owing to mist.

Flag Lieutenant Collet dropped three bombs on the shed from a distance of four hundred feet. The extent of the damage is unknown.

Collet's aeroplane was struck by a projectible, but all returned safely.

The incident shows that if further bombs are dropped on Antwerp or elsewhere, reprisals can be adopted to almost any extent.

MESSAGE TO VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

The following is a cable from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy despatched 4-25 o'clock yesterday afternoon:—The Admiralty announce yesterday that British Naval Aeroplanes attacked the Zeppelin sheds at Dusseldorf. The conditions were difficult as the weather was misty, but Lieutenant Collet dropped three bombs on the sheds from four hundred feet. The extent of damage is unknown. Collet's machine was struck by a projectile. All returned safely. The incident shows that extensive measures of reprisal are possible.

BOMBS DROPPED ON DUTCH TOWNS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

An unknown aeroplane dropped bombs on Maastricht. The Dutch troops fired without effect.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams.

ST. QUENTIN.—A. town in the dep. of Aisne on the Somme, 95 miles N. E. of Paris and 35 miles South of Cambrai.

PERONNE.—A French town 32 miles E. of Amiens, and 24 miles S. W. of Cambrai, on the right bank of the Somme.

MONS.—The capital of the Belgian province of Hainault, on the Trouille, 39 miles S. S. W. of Brussels.

CAMBRAI.—A city and first class fortress of the French dep. of Nord, on the Scholdt, 128 miles N. N. E. of Paris by rail.

OUDENARDE.—A. town of Belgium, on the Scheldt, 37 miles W. of Brussels.

KOENIGSBURG.—A. town and fortress in East Prussia, on the river Pregel, 43 miles from the Frisches Haff and 366 by rail N. E. of Berlin.

LIBIAN.—A seaport and watering place of Courland, in Russia, on the Baltic, 146 miles by rail W. by S. of Riga.

MEHLANKEN.—A. village of Prussia, in the province of Koenigsburg to the E. of Labian.

TAPIAN.—A. town of Prussia, 24 miles E. S. E. of Koenigsburg.

YAMUIDEN.—A. small seaport in Holland.

COLOGNE.—A city and free port on the left bank of the Rhine in Rhenish Prussia, 182 miles W. S. W. of Berlin and 302 miles N. E. of Paris.

DUSSELDORF.—The chief town of the district of the same name, in Rhenish Prussia on the right bank of the Rhine, 24 miles, N. N. W. of Cologne.

AMIENS.—A French city on the Somme, 81 miles N. of Paris.

JAROSLAV.—In Galicia, 18 miles N. of Przemysl.

SARASLAV.—The capital of Bosnia.

LASSIGUY.—A small town of France, in the dep. of Oise, 6 m. W. of Noyon.

VERDUN.—A fortified French town in dep. Meuse, 35 miles W. of Metz.

DOMPIENE.—A village of France in the dep., of Meuse, 17 miles N. W. of Commercy.

NOMENY.—A town of France in the dep. of Meurthi, 14 miles N. of Nancy.

SOISSONS.—A fortified town of France, on the river Aisne, 65 miles N. E. of Paris.

MAUBEUGE.—A fortified town in the French dep. of Nord, 4 miles from the Belgian frontier.

MAASTRICHT.—The capital of the Dutch province of Limburg, 19 miles N. N. E. of Liege.

EMDEN'S VISIT TO MADRAS.

A WARM REC PTION.

ANOTHER GRAPHIC STORY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, September 24.

The following appears in the "Madras Times":—At about nine o'clock day before yesterday evening the Emden looked in at Madras. Very few people were about and the time was opportune for the unfriendly call. Europeans were at or had just finished their dinner and Indians were also within doors. Suddenly a searchlight from sea lit up the buildings on the foreshore and people who happened to be out saw the Emden in the offing. Then came a roar of the gun, another and another, variously estimated up to twenty-five in all. People in their houses, if they heard the sound at all, imagined probably that it was fireworks such as are heard every night in Madras and took no notice. The guns were replied to and the Emden discreetly steamed away south, but not before she had left two oil tanks ablaze. The flare was visible all over the city. I had just finished dinner and gone upstairs for an after-dinner cigar on the verandah when a delegate from the servants' quarters came to draw my attention to a peculiar light in the sky. The Emden came into my mind but I dismissed it as an idle fancy and watched. There was no doubt that it was something unusual and the journalistic spirit possessed me to go and see. Perhaps it was a fire in the bazar. I called in at the "Times" office. On the way some of the pressmen had tales of having seen things flying through the air. I dropped down to the scene in a motor with a friend and before starting a returning cyclist informed me that it was a fire at Messrs. Best & Co's. I thought of Best & Co's office and guessed that the small blaze would be put out before I arrived, but thought it best to go on. We had not gone far before we saw flames shooting up in the sky and my friend declared it was oil tanks.

"A GRAND BUT SORRY SIGHT."

When we got near George Town we found ourselves in the middle of the crowd of men, women and children. At last we arrived within sight of the tanks and grand but sorry sight it was. Two great tanks standing side by side were belching forth fire and smoke into the moonless sky and making night like day. Fortunately there were no houses near, so there was no fear of the fire spreading and it was simply a matter of tanks burning themselves out. Meanwhile, motor-cars, motor cycles, carriages, rickshaws and pedestrians were hurrying to the scene from every quarter and the crowd had already become great The crowd was kept back from entering the harbour premises, but pouring through gates were long lines of policemen on horseback and policemen on foot and officials. The first man that I came across for a chat was an assistant in Messrs. Wilson and Co.'s. He was first to tell me that it was the Emden. I imagined that he was jesting but soon saw that he was serious. He and some of his friends were sitting in a room upstairs, into which he led me, when suddenly the room was lit up by a mysterious light. They looked out and recognised it as a searchlight. They went out on the roof and next minute bits of shrapnel were flying round them and them discretely withdrew. Returning to the scene I secured a reliable guide in the person of a police official who kindly walked me round and showed me all that was to be seen. Tanks were still blazing furiously and two municipal fire-engines standing helplessly by, looked pitifully small. The crowd of policemen and men had grown still larger and though they could do nothing against the Emden there was plenty of work for them to do in the way of salvaging tins of petrol and so on from the neighbouring sheds. Meanwhile one of the tanks was seen to be tottering and shortly afterwards one of its sides caved in and flames rose more furiously than ever.

Sad to relate the shots from the venturous steamer had had its victims. A watchman of the tanks found shot flying round him and ran for refuge to the gate house and in the gatehouse a shell exploded and he was killed. The dead body of the police constable No. 262, Beach Division, was found floating in Springhavan, with a wound in his head, evidently caused by splinters from a shell. I fear that one European on board the steamship Chupra in the harbour was also killed. Mr. Purvis was making his way to the Fort after the first shot when a shell aimed apparently at the light house fell short and exploding in the roadway south of High Court injured him in the hand and on the side, but fortunately not seriously enough to incapacitate him. My guide showed me the house where Mr. Chance, Wharf Superintendent of the Port Trust, resides with his family. A shell had knocked a great piece of masonry down on one side and a fragment had gone through the wall on another side and up the staircase turret and out through the roof. The family were fortunately uninjured. Another shell had knocked out a window in the house of Mr. Lord, Assistant Traffic Manager of Port Trust. Other shells caused a considerable amount of damage. Messrs Binny's godown had a big hole in the wall and just underneath the hole were to be seen turban and umbrella etc., of a watchman who had been watching and who was apparently lucky enough to be able to run away. The shells fell in other godowns, and the apparatus room of the Port disinfecting shed was shattered by a shell that exploded within some steel railway trucks standing near. The tar-barrels referred to above were riddled with shot as though they had been of wood, shrapnel having apparently exploded inside one of the trucks. An unexploded shell A 4 1 Pointednose was picked up and for safety it was dropped out of harm's way in Springhaven to be fished up this morning and given into safe-custody of the military authorities.

"It is 3 a.m. and the sky is still red with blazing tanks. It has been an eventful night but the Emden has gone and with the reception that she got she is feeling sure no doubt that Madras is dangerous and is not likely to pay us another visit. What she will do next we are left to wonder, but we hope that it will be that she will go to the bottom."

THE UNFORTUNATE VICTIMS.

FIVE DEATHS REPORTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 24.

The "New India" writes:—The Marine authorities are able to state definitely that the Emden has sailed about 100 miles off Madras towards the south. As the result of gunshots from the Emden in the harbour two police constables on duty were found dead and their bodies were picked up and sent to the mortuary. A Mahomedan watchman near the kerosine tanks that are now burning fell down dead at ten o'clock night before last. At about the same time a European sailor on board the Chupra died of gunshot wound. Early this morning the body of another police constable was picked up floating in the harbour.

EMDEN VISITS PONDICHERRY.

EARLY MORNING SURPRISE.

RIDING AT ANCHOR IN HARBOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 24.

A Pondicherry correspondent writes:—News of the presence of the Emden at Madras was received here by wire at about 2 a.m., on Wednesday and the lighthouse and all town lights were immediately extinguished. When the town awoke at daybreak it was astonished to find the Emden and Markomannia comfortably riding at anchor in front of the pier and Government House scarcely a mile and a half out at sea.

The visitor made no answer to our signals and we every moment expected that a shell would wreck our pier or some of the beautiful buildings on the sea front, but to our intense relief she weighed anchor and sailed southwards accompanied by her consort.

Fortunately there were no steamers in the port. Three native dhoneys were anchored off the pier and a fleet of over 100 fishing boats was peacefully fishing probably in happy ignorance of the identity the strange three funnelled vessel.

The Emden was probably on the look out for steamers that had taken shelter in the port on account of her presence in the Bay. As she anchored off Pondicherry for some time several thousand people assembled on the sea front watching the visitor till she disappeared in the distance sailing south by east.

A later visit of the vessel caused great anxiety here and the Roddier Mills and Rolling Mills of Messrs. Gaudart and Co., were immediately closed down. The vessel after passing Cuddalore appears to have turned northward again, as she was observed hovering round Pondicherry and was seen from the lighthouse till 1 p.m. when she disappeared steaming north east.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN ATLANTIC.

GERMAN WARSHIP PUT TO FLIGHT.

A New York cablegram to the "Standard," under date Aug. 14, stated:—

The British cruiser Suffolk arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, at one o'clock yesterday, her entry into the harbour causing great excitement. Coaling operations began immediately, 200 soldiers having volunteered to carry the coal, so that the cruiser's crew might have a well-earned afternoon off.

The Halifax correspondent of the "New York Times" states that the Suffolk reported an encounter on August 7 two hundred miles south of Bermuda between the British cruiser Bristol and the German cruiser Karlsruhe. The Suffolk surprised the German ship coaling from the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, and at once gave chase. Admiral Cradock sent wireless orders to the Bristol and the Berwick to help in the pursuit, and when the Karlsruhe, owing to her superior speed, drew away from the Suffolk, the Bristol picked her up and engaged her.

The "New York Times" correspondent sends an interview with an officer of the Suffolk who is quoted as saying that the Karesruhe and the Bristol were in action for about half an hour. For a few minutes the German stood by, and the ships fought broadside to broadside, the Bristol using her two 6-inch and five 4-inch guns against the Karlsruhe's five 4.1-inch guns. After a few minutes, however, the Karlsruhe turned and ran, whereupon the Bristol chased her, firing her forward 6-inch. It was difficult to make anything like good practice. It was dark and the sea was heavy. Not one German shell landed anywhere near the Bristol, but the crew of the latter believe that they got some shots aboard the Karlsruhe.

On the following day the Suffolk intercepted wireless messages between the German tank steamer Lead and some German cruisers. She thereupon broke in with her own wireless and ordered the Lead to stand by. The Suffolk came up with the Lead at night, and the German at once capitulated. A prize crew was sent on board, and she was headed for Bermuda.

LESSONS OF THE BOER WAR.

GERMAN RIGHT AND REAR THREATENED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 24.

The London correspondent of the "C. and M. Gazette" cables as follows: London, September 22.

The "Daily Chronicle's correspondent near Chalons writes:—Both the sides have been entrenching and rushing over an open ground with rifle and bayonet charges to secure advanced positions for further entrenchments. We showed superiority gaining good ground but at a somewhat heavy cost.

Thanks to the lessons of the Boer War in how to take advantage of every scrap of cover and the men's fine pluck and dogged persistence we have taken entrenchments which according to all the rules of war were impregnable.

Military commentators evince a growing belief in the existence of a force threatening the German right and rear. The evidence of this accumulating during the past week consists of disconnected reports of operations between Arras, Cambrai and Doullens, east of Peroce (Peronne).

LOYALTY OF A BHARATHA CHIEF.

On Saturday last, the Bharatha Chief Don Gabriel De Crewe M. S. Anathasius Motha Coreira Son and successor to the late Jathithalivamore of Tuticorin, had an interview with His Excellency the Governor of Madras at Ootacamund. After expressing his loyalty to the British Crown and placing at His Excellency's disposal his personal services and resources in the present crisis, the Chief intimated the desire of the Bharathas to become Volunteers and reminded His Excellency of the warlike capacities of the Bharathas as a community.

FAIR LOOT.

With acknowledgment to "Punjab."

John Bull, A. B. "Well, I didn't start out for this; but there can't be any harm in picking up a good thing.

80,000 GERMAN DEAD.

LYING UNBURIED BEFORE MAUBEUGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 22.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables as follows under date London, Sept. 21:—

The appearance of the German entrenchments behind the Aisne suggests that they were being dug when the Germans were near Paris. The big guns are provided with concrete emplacements.

The British have captured and destroyed three 11 inch. guns. The French are now bringing up their heavy guns.

"The Times" Ostend correspondent learns from three distinct sources, all eye witnesses, that an almost incredible number of German dead are lying unburied before Maubeuge. The lowest estimate is 80,000.

RETURN TO PARIS.

"The Times" Bordeaux correspondent says that the date of the French Government's return to Paris is generally discussed. Many people are already returning. The newspapers are preparing to return.

WAR RELIEF FUND.

GOOD PROGRESS IN SIND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 24.

Such good progress has the Sind Branch of the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund made that the honorary secretary and treasurer, the Hon. Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari has already been able to remit to Bombay sums amounting to Rs. 1,05,000.

SUGAR FROM JAVA.

Two vessels from Java, the Canara and the Umha have arrived in Karachi harbour with cargoes of sugar. The Umha has also molasses on board.

GERMAN DEEDS OF BARBARISM.

NON-COMBATANTS MURDERED.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN USED AS SHIELDS.

The Belgian Minister has made the following statement through the British Press Bureau:—

In spite of solemn assurances of goodwill and long-standing treaty obligations, Germany has made a sudden savage and utterly unwarranted attack on Belgium.

However sorely pressed she may be, Belgium will never fight unfairly and never stoop to infringe the laws and customs of legitimate warfare. She is putting up a brave fight against overwhelming odds, she may be beaten, she may be crushed, but, to quote our noble King's words, "she will never be enslaved."

When German troops invaded our country the Belgian Government issued public statements which were placarded in every town, village and hamlet, warning all civilians to abstain scrupulously from hostile acts against the enemy's troops. The Belgian Press daily published similar notices broadcast through the land.

Nevertheless, the German authorities have issued lately statements containing grave imputations against the attitude of the Belgian civilian population, threatening us at the same time with dire reprisals. These imputations are contrary to the real facts of the case, and, as to threats of further vengeance, no menace of odious reprisals on the part of the German troops will deter the Belgian Government from protesting before the civilised world against the fearful and atrocious crimes committed wilfully and deliberately by the invading hosts against helpless non-combatants, old men, women and children.

Long is the list of outrages committed by the German troops, and appalling the details of atrocities, as vouched for by the committee of inquiry recently formed by the Belgian Minister of Justice, and presided over by him. This committee comprises the highest judicial and university authorities of Belgium, such as Chief Justice Van Iseghem, Judge Nys, Professors Cottier, Wodon, &c.

The following instances and particulars have been established by careful investigations based in each case on the evidence of reliable eye-witnesses.

FARMS AND HOUSES BURNED.

German cavalry occupying the village of Linsmeau were attacked by some Belgian infantry and two gendarmes. A German officer was killed by our troops during the fight, and subsequently buried at the request of the Belgian officer in command. No one of the civilian population took part in the fighting at Linsmeau. Nevertheless, the village was invaded at dusk on August 10 by a strong force of German cavalry, artillery, and machine guns. In spite of the formal assurances given by the Burgomaster of Linsmeau that none of the peasants had taken part in the previous fight, two farms and six outlying houses were destroyed by gun fire and burnt.

BOUND PEASANTS BEATEN TO DEATH.

All the male inhabitants were then compelled to come forward and hand over whatever arms they possessed. No recently-discharged firearms were found. Nevertheless, the invaders divided these peasants into three groups. Those in one group were bound and 11 of them placed in a ditch where they were afterwards found dead, their skulls fractured by the butts of German rifles.

SLEEPING VILLAGE ATTACKED.

During the night of August 10 German cavalry entered Velm in great numbers. The inhabitants were asleep. The Germans, without provocation, fired on M. Deglimme-Gever's house, broke into it, destroyed furniture, looted money, burnt barns, hay and corn stacks, farm implements, six oxen, and the contents of the farmyard. They carried off Mrs. Deglimme half-naked to a place two miles away. She was then let go, and was fired upon as she fled without being hit. Her husband was carried away in another direction and fired upon. He is dying. The same troops sacked and burned the house of a railway watchman.

MUTILATED AND ROASTED.

Farmer Jef Dierick, of Neerhespen, bears witness to the following acts of cruelty committed by German cavalry at Orsmael and Neerhespen on August 10, 11 and 12:—

An old man of the latter village had his arm sliced in three longitudinal cuts; he was then hanged head downwards and burned alive. Young girls and little children have been outraged at Orsmael, where several inhabitants suffered mutilations too horrible to describe. A Belgian soldier belonging to a battalion of cyclist carabiniers, who had been wounded and made prisoner, was hanged, whilst another, who was tending his comrade, was bound to a telegraph pole on the St. Trond road, and shot.

WOUNDED OFFICERS MURDERED.

On Wednesday, Aug. 12, after an engagement at Haelen, Commandant Van Damme, so severely wounded that he was lying prone on his back, was finally murdered by German infantrymen firing their revolvers into his mouth.

On Monday, August 9, at Orsmael, the Germans picked up Commandant Knapen, very seriously wounded, propped him up against a tree, and shot him. Finally they hacked his corpse with swords.

DOCTORS AND AMBULANCES FIRED UPON.

In different places, notably at Hollogne-sur-Geer, Barchon, Pontisse, Haelen, and Zelck, German troops have fired on doctors, ambulance bearers, ambulances, and ambulance wagons carrying the Red Cross.

KNAVISH TRICKS WITH FLAGS.

At Boncelles a body of German troops marched into battle carrying a Belgian flag.

On Thursday, August 6, before a fort at Liege, German soldiers continued to fire on a party of Belgian soldiers (who were unarmed and had been surrounded while digging a trench) after these had hoisted the white flag.

On the same day, at Vottem, near the fort of Loncin, a group of German infantry hoisted the white flag. When Belgian soldiers approached to take them prisoners the Germans suddenly opened fire on them at close range.

FIENDISH SAVAGERY AT AERSCHOT.

Harrowing reports of German savagery at Aerschot have reached the Belgian Government at Antwerp from official local sources. Thus on Tuesday, August 18, the Belgian troops occupying a position in front of Aerschot received orders to retire without engaging the enemy. A small force was left behind to cover the retreat. This force resisted valiantly against overwhelming German forces, and inflicted serious losses on them. Meanwhile practically the whole civilian population of Aerschot, terrorised by the atrocities committed by the Germans in the neighbouring villages, had fled from the town.

Next day, Wednesday, August 19, German troops entered Aerschot without a shot having been fired from the town and without any resistance whatever having been made. The few inhabitants that remained had closed their doors and windows in compliance with the general orders issued by the Belgian Government. Nevertheless the Germans broke into the houses and told the inhabitants to quit.

CIVILIANS SHOT AND TOWN DESTROYED.

In one single street the first six male inhabitants who crossed their thresholds were seized and shot at once, under the very eyes of their wives and children.

The German troops then retired for the day, only to return in greater numbers on the next day, Thursday, August 20.

They then compelled the inhabitants to leave their houses, and marched them to a place 200 yards from the town. There, without more ado, they shot M. Thielemans, the burgomaster, his 15 year old son, the clerk of the local judicial board, and ten prominent citizens. They then set fire to the town and destroyed it.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN AS SHIELDS.

The following statement was made by Commandant Georges Gilson, of the 9th Infantry of the Line, now lying in hospital at Antwerp:—

I was told to cover the retreat of our troops in front of Aerschot. During the action fought there on Wednesday, August 19, between 6 and 8 o'clock in the morning, suddenly I saw on the high road, between the German and Belgian forces, which were fighting at close range, a group of four women, with babies in their arms, and two little girls clinging to their skirts. Our men stopped firing till the women got through our lines, but the German machine guns went on firing all the time, and one of the women was wounded in the arm. Those women could not have got through the neighbouring German lines and been on the high road unless with the consent of the enemy.

All the evidence and circumstances seem to point to the fact that those women had been deliberately pushed forward by the Germans to act as a shield for their advance guard, and in the hope that the Belgians would cease firing for fear of killing the women and children.

This statement was made and duly certified in the Antwerp hospital on August 22 by Commandant Gilson, in the presence of the Chevalier Ernst N. Bunswyck, Chief Secretary to the Belgian Minister of Justice, and M. do Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Minister to China.

Further German atrocities are continuously being brought to notice and made the subject of official and expert inquiry by the proper authorities.

(In publishing the above statements the only comment the Press Bureau can offer is that these atrocities appear to be committed in villages and throughout the countryside with the deliberate intention of terrorising the people, and so making it unnecessary to leave troops in occupation of small places, or to protect lines of communication. In large places, like Brussels, where the diplomatic representatives of neutral Powers are eye-witnesses, there appear to have been no excesses.)

Do you ever wake up with one of those throbbing headaches? Don't tolerate it. Use Stearns' Headache Cure—be ready for the day's work. 180—A 9

FIGHT IN DARKNESS.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF A NIGHT ATTACK.

A BAYONET CHARGE.

The following narrative is quoted by the "Daily Telegraph" from a French soldier's letter received on Aug. 24 by a compatriot residing in London:

"Our strength was about 400 infantrymen. Towards midnight we broke up our camp and marched off in great silence, of course not in closed files, but in open order. We were not allowed to speak to each other or to make any unnecessary noise, and as we walked through the forest the only sound to be heard was that of our steps and the rustling of the leaves. It was a perfectly lovely night; the sky was so clear, the atmosphere so pure, the forest so romantic, everything seemed so charming and peaceful that I could not imagine that we were on the warpath, and that perhaps in a few hours this forest would be aflame, the soil drenched by human blood, and the fragrant herbs covered with broken limbs.

"Yet all those silent, armed men, marching in the same direction as I did, were ever so many proofs that no peace meeting or any delightful romantic adventure was near, and I wondered what thoughts were stirring all those brains. Suddenly a whisper passed on from man to man. It was the officer's command. A halt was made, and in the same whisper we were told that part of us had to change our direction, while another part had to march in another direction so that the two directions would form a V. A third division proceeded slowly in the original direction.

I belonged to what may be called the left leg of the V. After what seemed to be about half an hour, we reached the edge of the forest, and from behind the trees we saw an almost flat country before us, with here and there a tiny little hill, a mere hump four or five feet high. On the extreme left-hand side the land seemed to be intersected by ditches and trenches.

WHISPERED COMMANDS.

"Another whispered command was passed from man to man, and we all had to lie down on the soil. A moment afterwards we were thus making our way to the above-mentioned ditches and trenches. It is neither the easiest nor the quickest way to move, but undoubtedly the safest, for an occasional enemy somewhere on the hills at the further end of the field would not possibly be able to detect us. I don't know how long it took us to reach the ditches, which were, for the greater part, dry; nor do I know how long we remained there or what was happening. We were perfectly hidden from view, lying flat down on our bellies, but we were also unable to see anything. Everybody's ears were attentive, every nerve was strained. The sun was rising. It promised to be a hot day.

"Suddenly we heard a shot, at a distance of what seemed to be a mile or so, followed by several other shots. I ventured to lift my body up in order to see what was happening. But the next moment my sergeant, who was close by me, warned me with a knock on my shoulder not to move, and the whispered order ran, 'Keep quiet! Hide yourself!' Still, the short glance had been sufficient to see what was going on. Our troops, probably those who had been left behind in the forest, were crossing the plain and shooting at the Germans on the crest of the hill, who returned the fire.

"The silence was gone. We heard the rushing of feet at a short distance; then, suddenly, it ceased when the attacking soldiers dropped themselves to aim and shoot. Some firing was heard, and then again a swift rush followed. This seemed to last a long time, but it was broken by distant cries, coming apparently from the enemy. I was wondering all the time why we kept hidden and did not share in the assault.

"The rifle fire was incessant. I saw nothing of the battle. Would our troops be able to repulse the Germans? How strong were the enemy? They seemed to have no guns, but the number of our soldiers in that field was not so very large.

AT THE BAYONET.

"A piercing yell rose from the enemy. Was it a cry of triumph? A short command rang over the field in French, an order to retreat. A swift rush followed; our troops were being pursued by the enemy. What on earth were we waiting for in our ditches? A bugle signal, clear and bright. We sprang to our feet, and 'At the bayonet!' the order came. We threw ourselves on the enemy, who were at the same time attacked on the other side by the division which formed the other 'leg' of the V, while the 'fleeing' French soldiers turned and made a savage attack.

"It is impossible to say or to describe what one feels at such a moment. I believe one is in a state of temporary madness, of perfect rage. It is terrible, and if we could see ourselves in such a state I feel sure we would shrink with horror.

"In a few minutes the field was covered with dead and wounded men, almost all of them Germans, and our hands and bayonets were dripping with blood. I felt hot spots of blood in my face of other men's blood, and, as I paused to wipe them off, I saw a narrow stream of blood running along the barrel of my rifle.

"Such was the beginning of a summer day in August."

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

NON-OFFICIAL EUROPEANS UNDER 35 INVITED TO JOIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

Non-official Europeans in India, under thirty-five years of age are invited to join the Indian Army Reserve of officers which is being increased. The selected candidates, if called out, will be at once given outfit allowance and Indian army pay of the rank and will be attached to Indian units for training, taking their chance when trained of going on service with other officers, with chance also of receiving permanent commissions in the British or Indian Army.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

MATERNITY HOME PROPOSAL CARRIED.

THE LADY HARDINGE ROAD.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy being in the chair.

On a report made by the Commissioner, the Standing Committee had recommended a grant of Rs. 64,095 from surplus cash balance to meet excess expenditure during the current year due to the revision of the rates of wages. This variation in the schedule of wages related mainly to the men of the drainage department, and men working at the Love Grove Pumping and Compressor stations.

Mr Cawasji Jehangir moved that the additional expenditure be sanctioned. Mr. Cawasji said that this was due to shortage of labour and the increase was compulsory.

In answer to a question put by a member, the Commissioner said that the war had nothing to do with this. The shortage of labour was of long-standing, and due to men being under-paid. On the last pay day, the drainage men, who had been promised an increase, thought there was a breach of faith and showed a tendency to go on strike. They were, however, persuaded to go back to work.

Mr. Wacha said the question was whether this increase in wages would solve the shortage problem. If not they would be going in a wrong direction.

Mr. Mody said that the matter would again come up at the time of the next budget and they would therefore have ample time to judge of its result.

LIVE WIRE FATALITIES.

Mr. H. P. Mody had given notice of his intention to move the following proposition:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the two fatal accidents, on the 3rd and 17th July 1914, caused by the telephone wires which had broken and come in contact with the live mains of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company at Ridge Road and Walkeshwar Road, resulting in the death of two men and a horse, and he be requested to inform the Corporation of the circumstances under which the accidents occurred and to report what precautionary measures should be taken to prevent a recurrence of such accidents in future.

In this connection, the Municipal Commissioner forwarded the following report after the agenda was published:—

"With reference to the notice of motion before the Corporation regarding the two fatal accidents caused by telephone wires coming into contact with live wires of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., at Ridge Road and Walkeshwar Road, which resulted in the death of two men and a horse I have the honour to report that the accident took place on the 3rd July 1914. The telephone line in use inside a bungalow compound fell across an unguarded power wire which was used for lighting a lamp at the gate of the compound. This was a private electric light installation over which the Municipality has no control. The Electrical Inspector of Government is the proper authority to take action in this case and I have no doubt that he will do what is necessary. The accident on the 17th July whereby a Marwari and a horse were electrocuted was of a somewhat peculiar nature. The telephone wire attached by an insulator to a branch of a tree broke, and although the Electric Supply Co.'s live wire below it was duly protected by a guard wire the Telephone Co.'s wire was prevented by the branch from coming in contact with the guard wire. The free end of the telephone wire consequently whipped round one of the live wires and became electrified. The Executive Engineer has prepared a sketch which shows how the contact was established. The practice of attaching telephone wires to branches of trees is a dangerous one, specially in the neighbourhood of live wires carrying a high voltage, and the Executive Engineer is having an inspection made to ascertain whether there are any other wires in the Malabar Hill District which cross the public road and are similarly attached. If any such are found the Telephone Co. will be called upon to take action without delay."

Mr. Mody, thereupon, moved that the Commissioner's report be recorded. He said that the report was satisfactory, but he hoped that in future, if necessary, the Commissioner would take severe notice of it.

The proposition was carried.

MATERNITY HOME.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir next moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, an additional budget grant of Rs. 2,396 be made from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of a maternity home for the poor at the Falkland Road Dharamsala for poor women as an experimental measure. The Commissioner's letter on the subject pointing out the desirability of the provision of such a home has already been published.

The proposition having been seconded, Dr. Sukhia said he opposed the proposal as he thought the whole expenditure was a sheer waste of money. His experience while he was at the Sir J. J. Hospital was that in all the hospitals except the G. T. Hospital, 91 per cent. of the patients in the maternity ward were poor people, and yet all the beds in that ward were not occupied. Since then more than half a dozen hospitals had come into existence and they were admitting the poor as free patients. Under those circumstances, he urged there was no necessity for extra expenses under this head and he pointed out that for medical relief they were spending such huge sums that at four per cent their capitalised value came to two crores. He thought the question was very important, and should be discussed along with the report of the committee regarding measures for improving the conditions of women during labour, and of their infants during infant life, and for reducing infant mortality. He, therefore, moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded the amendment. He said that this was part of a large scheme, and therefore they must first discuss that scheme. This proposal was like putting the cart before the horse, and it would be wiser to postpone it. He suggested that Mr. Cowasji should accept the amendment.

The Commissioner pointed out that even Sir Pheroseshah Mehta had, in his minute to the report referred to by Dr. Sukhia, stated that this question should be considered separately on its merits. This question was very urgent, as there was a pressing need for it. It was a perfectly self-contained proposition.

The amendment for the postponement of the question was then put to the vote and lost, and the debate on the question resumed.

Dr. D. B. Master hoped that when the King Edward Hospital was constructed, this ward hospital would be discontinued.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji agreed with Dr. Master, and said that since Dr. Sukhia's connection with Sir J. J. Hospital had ceased, the city had grown by leaps and bounds, and there was a necessity at present for such an institution. He, therefore, strongly supported the proposition.

Dr. E. Moses said that there was a great necessity for this institution. At present, he remarked, patients had to be accommodated in verandahs, in some hospitals.

The proposition was carried.

MILCH CATTLE.

Consideration was then given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"With reference to Corporation resolution dated the 19th March 1914, asking for remarks on the request of Government for further information as to the provision to be made by the Municipality for the removal of milch cattle in excess of the number licensed for a stable, I have the honour to state that both the Health and the Licensing Departments anticipate considerable difficulty in enforcing any such removal and neither Department is desirous of undertaking the work. The duty, however, should properly fall on the Licensing Department. It will have to be assisted by the Veterinary and the Sanitary staff of the Health Department. It would be necessary to provide a Municipal stable in the north of the island. For other parts of the City, provision can be made in the Municipal Milch Cattle stable at Kamathipura. The animals which should be removed would be preferably those which have last arrived in the stable if this could be ascertained from an examination of the stable books or otherwise. But if this were not possible, the Superintendent should be authorised to remove any animals over the licensed number. The charge for detention in the Municipal stable should be so heavy as to make the owner remove them as soon as possible to a stable with proper accommodation. The Municipality should only provide such fodder as would be necessary to keep the animals alive, but should be declared not to be responsible for the welfare of the animals which would be looked after by the owner just as the animals at present in the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The charges for detention and the cost of fodder should be payable before the removal of the animals. Action such as that indicated above will be necessary if the overcrowding of animals in licensed stables is continued. Although these steps will in my opinion be perfectly practicable, they will undoubtedly be accompanied by a certain amount of difficulty and in view of the deterrent fines which have in some recent cases been inflicted by the Presidency Magistrates I do not think that it is necessary immediately to ask for an amendment of the Act in this direction. If the necessity arises, I shall address the Corporation again on the subject."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the letter be recorded, and Government be informed in the terms of this letter.

Mr. Manmohandass Ramji seconded the proposition, which was carried.

ROAD REPAIRS.

On the motion of Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Corporation recorded an elaborate statement forwarded by the Commissioner as to public roads, streets and lanes metalled and repaired and the new roads built and acquired during the half-year ending December 1913, Mr. Wacha remarking that this would now prevent the circulation of ill-founded reports about their roads.

LADY HARDINGE ROAD.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"I have the honour to inform the Corporation that the new 60 feet road constructed from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Matunga Level Crossing past Lady Jamshedji Road to Mahim Bazar Road has been completed and will be open to traffic as soon as lamps have been erected. The road is already 3,100 feet long and will ultimately be extended across the two Railways and joined to the Improvement Trust Road on the east of the Matunga Station. On the west side it may ultimately be possible to continue it to the sea. It is thus an already important road and in its present condition is one of the prettiest in Bombay. I think it would be a suitable perpetuation of the memory of Lady Hardinge's visit to Bombay so shortly before her lamented death if the road were to be named after her and I propose therefore with the sanction of the Corporation to call the road the Lady Hardinge Road."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that sanction be granted to the road being named "Lady Hardinge Road." In doing so, he said that this would be a fitting way for the Corporation to preserve the memory of Lady Hardinge.

Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy seconded the proposition, which was carried.

PROPOSED ROAD ENGINEER.

In accordance with a previous notice, Mr. J. A. D. McBain moved that the following proposition be referred to a committee (named at the meeting):—

"That in view of the importance of adopting scientific methods of road construction, and of close supervision while roads are under construction and repair, the Corporation are of opinion that the Executive Engineer can no longer adequately perform this branch of his work in addition to his other duties, and consider that an Assistant Engineer with a knowledge of the latest methods of road construction should be employed for the charge of roads and bridges."

Mr. McBain said that this was an opportune moment for his proposition, for of late they had been hearing a good lot about the state of their roads, which were by no means in a good state. That might be due to heavy rains, of the daily increasing heavy traffic. The executive engineer had plenty work now and besides road making had now become a speciality and they should, therefore, have a special engineer.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. B. Petit thought that they must first ask a report from the committee before a reference to a committee on the question whether a special engineer should be appointed. He moved an amendment accordingly.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded the amendment.

Dr. J. J. Cursetji thought that the result of this proposition would be to increase the expenditure which he thought was not quite necessary. He therefore supported the amendment.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, in further supporting the amendment, said that the Corporation would be in a better position to judge Mr. McBain's proposition as they would have the benefit of the knowledge derived by Mr. Cadell during his recent visit to England.

Mr. McBain then withdrew his proposition in favour of the amendment, which was ultimately passed.

The meeting was then adjourned.

TWENTIETH CENTURY HUNS.

WOMAN MURDERED.

CLUBBED WITH BUTT-END OF RIFLE

In the Belgian village of Canne, close to the south of Maestricht, and in the immediate vicinity of the Dutch frontier, the wife of the burgomaster was killed as she opened the front door by a German soldier with the butt end of his rifle, wrote the special correspondent to "The Standard" from Maestricht on August 22. A gentleman—an attorney and a member of the Belgian Parliament—who was staying in the house, came down-stairs, and was received with a thrust of the bayonet. All the inhabitants of the village have fled.

The Germans have set fire to the Belgian village of Hussigny owing to the shooting of a German patrol by the inhabitants on August 13. From a hill some distance from Hussigny the flames could be seen ascending. Half the place was then on fire. The roof of the church had fallen in, and only the bare walls were left standing. The tower, however, was still intact, and we could hear the bell ringing amidst the crackling of the flames. The firing of the village was the work of a company of artillery, and we learned that the village of Godbrenge is threatened with the same fate.

On the road between Differdingen and Hussigny we met numbers of fugitives carrying such of their worldly possessions as they had been able to bring away. Women pushed handcarts loaded with children and household goods, others carried baskets filled with food, others again were laden with furniture or domestic utensils, and there were not wanting rogues who seized the opportunity to plunder those unable to defend themselves. It was a heartrending sight.

VISE AGAIN BURNED.

Vise, the little town so often mentioned at the beginning of the war, has again been a scene of devastation. Last night we heard a terrible fire from rifles and mitrailleuses. To-day the women refugees told us what had happened. According to the Germans, their troops had again been fired upon by Belgian civilians, and they at once opened fire on the town. All the inhabitants were driven from their houses, and had to pass the night in the open streets. During that time the population was divided on the Place de la Gare. The men were placed to the right, the women and children to the left. The former were sent away under guard to Aix-la-Chapelle, it was said, but the women and children were driven out of the town, which was then set on fire. Many people whose dwellings were in flames had to flee, leaving all their possessions behind them.

Eysden is full of fugitives, mostly groups of weeping women with caredrawn and despairing faces, surrounded by their children and the few belongings they have been able to save. One woman arrived at the station here with a child two days old, the latter in a dying condition. Many people have not had time to put on their stockings. There are blind people and cripples, old men 80 and 90 years of age, and one old woman of 94.

The Protestant church, the monasteries, the castle, every building here in Eysden is filled with fugitives. In a couple of sheds I counted 80 men and women; all a prey to the greatest anxiety and misery.

RECHABITES' CONCERT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On behalf of the Independent Order of Rechabites, it gives me much pleasure to place on record their grateful thanks for all the kind help accorded them in connection with the Concert given under their auspices on Saturday, the 19th instant. We are indebted to you for advertising the Concert free of charge, to the Committee of the Y. M. C. A. for the use of their Hall at a concession rate to the ladies and gentlemen who assisted in making the programme a success, and last but not least to the public who patronised the Concert.

You will be pleased to know that as a result the Voluntary War Fund, raised by this Society, has very materially benefitted. This Fund will be administered by the Head Indian Office of the Independent Order of Rechabites, Allahabad, for the benefit of the military members of the Order who have already proceeded, or are proceeding, to the war from India.—Yours etc.,

LOCAL SECRETARY,
I. O. R.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

CONFERENCE AT POONA.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S TELLING SPEECH.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 24.

The Mahomedan Educational Conference held its seventh annual session in the Council Hall to-day. Delegates to the number of about two or three hundred representating most of the districts of the presidency attended, while in addition to the Executive Members of his Excellency the Governor's Council, there were present the Hon. Mr Sharp, Mr. Rieu and Mr. Quin, Secretaries to Government, Mr. Fazulbhoy Chenoy, Mr. Paranjpe, Mr. Kamat, Aftab Ahmed Khan (President of the Conference), the Chief of Wai, Mr. Mountford, I.C.S., and many others. The Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed, Chairman of the Reception Committee, briefly welcomed the delegates and then asked his Excellency the Governor to open the Conference. In doing so Lord Willingdon said:—

Gentlemen,—It is with very great pleasure that as Governor of this Presidency I rise this morning to greet you all gathered here from all parts of this presidency and members of an important Educational Association whose object is to promote Mahomedan teching in this country, and to welcome you warmly on behalf of the Bombay Presidency. You will, during your conference here, have much that is important to discuss and I trust that you may come to many useful conclusions which may be of value to my Government in the promotion of your educational requirements. We have, as I think you will agree, shown a practical sympathy with your aspirations in the past and shall always be glad to help forward any sound proposals which may tend to give to the young people of your denomination those educational advantages which will best fit them for the future service of their country.

COMMITTEE'S VARIED SUGGESTIONS.

But it is not easy to determine on what lines we are to move forward, and surely this is well proved by the very comprehensive and extremely varied suggestions which have been put forward by your Committee for the furtherance of this ideal, which you will have in view. Now it is no part of my duties today to go deeply into any details of these suggestions, but I would ask you, gentlemen, as educational leaders in this country, to give us clearly and decidedly your views on one point which it seems to me absolutely necessary to clear up in order to be sure of making satisfactory progress towards the attainment of our object. What, let me ask you, is advance? Is it to increase the efficiency of Urdu education itself, or is it in order to improve generally the conditions of the education of the Mahomedans in order to fit young men to various occupations which they may hope to obtain in future years? It it your wish that all Mahomedan boys should go through their early training in these Urdu schools or only that limited portion for whom Urdu is likely to be the language of their daily life? It is the desire of Mahomedan educational leaders that Urdu should be the main teaching in primary schools, and you, gentlemen, will remember that Government in response to a strong expression of view as to this, last year ravised the Urdu standards so as to make it the main medium of teaching.

DEFINITE PRONOUNCEMENT WANTED.

We should be glad of a definite pronouncement from you and would seriously consider the efficient dealing with this question from that standpoint. But I would like to bring to your notice what seem to be possible objections to taking this definite course:—

(1) Those who wish to take up Government service later on may find themselves hampered by their want of knowledge of the vernacular.

(2) Those who want to go into business with or alongside of Hindus may find themselves similarly hampered.

(3) Those who wish to go on to secondary education will find themselves greatly at a loss when they go to a secondary school where the medium of instruction is (wholly at first and largely afterwards) vernacular. Government is keenly anxious in this important matter to act in conformity with the wishes of the leading Mahomedan educationalists and would be glad to receive a definite expression of opinion on this main point before the end of your deliberations.

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

There is one other matter which I wish to touch on in order that you may be fully aware of the position of Government on the educational question generally. There seems to be on the part of Mahomedans a tendency to demand preferential treatment over other denominations, if I may judge by some of the suggestions put forward by your Committee. I hope you will prove to us during your discussions that I am wrong in this view but I think it only right to be perfectly frank with you and to make our position perfectly clear. Our fixed policy is that we should give no preferential advantages to any particular denomination but should make equal and satisfactory arrangements for all, and if this is done as I hope it may be, we expect the denominations themselves by their zeal and by taking full advantage of their opportunities will all fit themselves for those professions in life which I trust many of your people may secure in future.

GERMANY'S BRUTAL DEVASTATING MILITARISM.

Before I sit down and as the matter has already been referred to, let me say one word on the terrible struggle in which the Empire is engaged, to assist our Allies against the brutal and devastating militarism of Germany. That we shall all have to undergo trials and sufferings is inevitable in this terrible war. But there is one bright light which shines clear and distinct amid all the gloom and horrors of battle, and that is the splendid and convincing solidarity of the whole Empire over which our King-Emperor rules and it surely is a matter of great pride for all of us to know that India is taking her full share at this crisis in the Empire's fortunes. By the thousands of our brave soldiers we are sending to do their duty at the front, by the magnificent response which is being made to our appeals for funds for relief of the sick and wounded and families of our soldiers and which we are receiving day by day from young and old from rich and poor, and last, by no means least, by the magnificent work which women of all castes Mahomedan Hindu Parsi, and European are doing in providing comforts and necessities for our troops.

INDIA'S PATRIOTISM.

We have shown the whole world that India's patriotism is always to be relied upon when the fortunes of the Empire are at stake. And with all sincerity. I assure you that I am proud to feel that it has fallen to my lot to join with you as a citizen of India in giving to our King-Emperor this spontaneous and earnest expression of our whole-hearted confidence in the justice and righteousness of our cause. Such differences as do exist, such criticisms as Government must always expect to receive, with regard to their internal administration have all disappeared at this time of crisis and of this I am clear, that at the end of this war India will have proved herself to be, what in very truth she is, one of the most important assets of his Majesty's widespread Empire.

MISCHIEVOUS AND UNTRUTHFUL RUMOURS.

I have before now urged that we must meet the present situation with complete courage and confidence, and to place little credit in the various rumours and reports that mischievous and untruthful people are spreading from day to day in our cities. I find to my disappointment that these rumours still find credence among a large class of our working population. There is apparently a disposition to believe everything that is bad and nothing that is good in what we hear from the front and a tendency among a certain class of men who have big money dealings in our cities to have regard only to their own safety and to pay little consideration to their duties as responsible citizens of this country.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Let me once more exhort one and all to have no fear for the future. Small untoward incidents may occur from time to time, but there is no cause for alarm and let me hope that we shall all do our various work here in full and certain confidence of victory to our arms and with a full determination to uphold the credit of India. I should like to say one word in regard to a true that the strain of the last few days has been greatly felt both by Lady Willingdon and greatly felt both by Lady Willingdon and myself in regard to our son and we have been deeply touched by the stream of sympathy from all parts which we have received in this hour of trial.

One of the Moulvies present then recited a poem and led the assembly in prayer for success of the British arms.

Is your step elastic? No reason why it should not be. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract gives you energy—lends a spirit and dash to your walk and actions. 180—B 9

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The thirty-second annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ltd., was held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3 Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Fort, on Wednesday Mr. Ramdas Dossa presiding.

The Directors' report and audited balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to 30th June, 1914, were adopted. From the balance of Rs. 20,452-5-1 standing to the credit of the profit and loss account, a dividend of Rs. 40 per share, equal to 8 per cent. per annum free of income-tax, and a bonus of Rs. 1,500 to the company's staff, proposed by the Directors, were sanctioned, and the dividend made payable on and after Thursday the 1st proximo to those share-holders whose names stand on the register of share-holders on that day. The balance of Rs. 952-5-1 was carried forward to next year. Messrs. Shantaram Wishwanath and Pestonjee N. Masani, who retired from the Board by rotation, were re-elected Directors, and Mr. Moroba Narayan was appointed auditor.

A MOTHER'S FATAL MISTAKE.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday on view of the body of a Hindu boy named Shunker Shridhar, aged 3 years. The evidence showed that the deceased, who had been ill for the last few days, was given by a doctor some mixture to be taken internally, and a cousin of the deceased, who lived in the same house, was given by the same doctor camphor ammoniat to be rubbed over his body. Both the bottles were placed side by side. They were alike in colour. At about 6 p.m. the mother of the deceased gave him a dose from one of the bottles, believing it to contain the mixture. Soon after this, the deceased became very ill and was taken to a doctor and, subsequently to the hospital, where it was ascertained that he was suffering from the effects of poisoning. He died within a couple of hours.

A verdict of death from liquid camphor ammoniat poisoning accidentally given to the deceased was recorded.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Doom of the War Lords.

The New York "Independent".—Whatever causes of strife may have been lurking in the minds of the peoples of Europe, they would not have massed and exploded in this demoniac war without the agency of the Head Devils. Race differences there are: conflicting nation interests there are. The growth of populations already dense, and looking for new opportunities for enterprise and livelihood, has been disturbing economic equilibrium. Religious antagonisms have fostered hatred. But none of these things by itself, nor all of them in combination, would have made war if the consuming vanity, the monstrous egotism and the mediaeval mindedness of the absolute monarchos had not been thrown into the scale. When the work of devastation is done there will be left the stricken, sobered peoples. Every family will have lost father or son, husband or brother. Resources will have been swept away. Industry will be paralysed. Farms will have been stripped, villages towns and cities desolated. But fortitude and courage will be left, and men will set themselves about the task of building a new civilisation. They will not be tolerant then of pious hypocrites asserting divine right, and claiming to be viceregents of God. They will not be tolerant of taxes for the wanton expenditures of Royal families. They will not deprive themselves of the necessaries of life to enrich the manufacturers of artillery and powder. They will cross these items from their ledgers, and turn their attention to the creation of a social order under which men and women who are content to dwell peaceably on their own reservations can enjoy liberty and pursue happiness. Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. Mad with the lust of power, drunk with their own egotism, the Head Devils have signed their own doom. Their days are numbered.

"The Lies of War."

"New India."—In view of the prolific crop of rumours, surprises and alarm which the war has produced, a writer in an Australian paper, who pleads an unaccountable flash of understanding, half-seriously contends that Shakespeare never wrote: "Cry havoc, and let loose the dogs of war," or if he wrote "dogs" he meant "lies." His illuminating suggestion is that the compositor of the period, assisted by his eternal ally, the printer's "reader," turned a word of four letters into an entirely different one of four letters also! The same idea is expressed by a sapient observer in the "Bystander," who declares that the complaint of the season is "Rumourtism"—everybody's catching it. During the Boer war, we are assured, the Tommies during a hot engagement screamed and yelled with laughter. They were so pleased with the fuzzy-headed enemy, that each time he looked up from a trench he afforded them a good target. The British soldier never goes to the front downhearted,—war is a noble and exhilarating pastime that thrills and enthralls him. So there is no doubt that Shakespeare perpetrated a vile calumny when he drew his lurid portrait of the English before Agincourt:

> The poor condemned English
> Like sacrifices, by their watchful fires
> Sit patiently and inly ruminate
> The morning's danger,

Not a bit of it. They were simply awaiting the morning to scalp French crowns. The star performers in the limelight were thirsting to cover themselves with glory and purple patches.

The Colour-line in Education.

"The Bengalee."—The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea's question in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 8th instant brought some astonishing facts to light. In the two years following the appointment of the Indian Public Services Commission as many as 46 additions have been made to the Indian Education Service. They are all Europeans with the solitary exception of Mr. Syed R. Masood, a grandson of Sir Syed Ahmed and a second class Oxford man. Not a single member of the Provincial Educational Service has been considered worthy of appointment to the I. E. S. This feverish haste in filling the cadre of the I. E. S. with Europeans may not have really proceeded from a design to frustrate any possible recommendation of the Services Commission to promote P. E. S. officers to the superior service, but it will certainly have that effect. Distinguished Indian officers who had so long been working in a subordinate and officially ill-recognised service, and are legitimately looking forward to some recognition of their merit by the Commission, now find their promotion blocked by a host of new imports from England. They must continue as "junior teachers" with a lower pay and status to the end of their days, or, if they are promoted to the I. E. S. at all, it must be slowly as vacancies occur and even then they must act as subordinate to these 46 hurried additions to the I. E. S.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

AGENDA OF BUSINESS FOR SENATE MEETING.

A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Saturday evening, when consideration will be given to a representation signed by 59 unsuccessful candidates at the B.A. Examination held last June praying that they be given one more chance of appearing at the examination under the old regulations. The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan has given due notice of his intention to move as recommended by the Syndicate.

"(i) That the N.B. under the heading "Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts" (page 56 of the Calendar for 1914) be deleted and that the following regulation be substituted for regulation No. 2 on the same page:—"2. The examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held in Bombay for the last time under the old regulations in the first week of April 1915. The courses and text-books for the examination shall be the same as those appointed for November 1913."

The question of re-adjustment of Terms in Arts for Commerce students and revision of the regulations and course of studies for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce will also come up for discussion. Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar has given due notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—

"That the revised regulations for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce be substituted for the existing regulations and that, except where otherwise stated, they be brought into operation at once.

To this notice has been given of several amendments.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye has suggested several changes, particularly in the standards for passing the various examinations and in the curriculum, in which he pays special attention to actuarial science with relative mathematics, Economic History and features of Indian Economical developments.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. and Mr. D. G. Padhye have also given notice of their intention to move similar amendments.

RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS.

Consideration will then be given to a correspondence between Government and the Syndicate on the subject of the establishment of a School of Research in Economics and Sociology. The previous correspondence on the subject has appeared from time to time. The last letter from Government runs as follows:—

"In your letter dated the 8th December 1913, it was stated that the Syndicate was of opinion that it would be more advantageous that the proposed school of research should be managed and controlled by the University in conjunction with the scheme of University professorships than that it should be established as an adjunct of the College of Commerce as proposed by the Government of India. In reply to my letter No. 575, dated the 16th February 1914, requesting to be furnished with an estimate of the cost involved in the proposed working of the school of research in the field of economics and sociology as an adjunct of the University, and inquiring how much of such cost could be met from the funds of the University, it was stated in your letter No. 5160, dated the 16th March 1914, that the University was unable, for the present, to frame a complete scheme but would make a beginning with the appointment of a Professor of Economics and the provision of books necessary for the purpose of research together with accommodation for himself and classes, etc., and such general assistance as he might require for the efficient discharge of his duties and for research. It was further intimated that in the opinion of the Syndicate the total monthly cost of these arrangements, excluding charges for accommodation, would not exceed Rs. 3,000, of which the University was prepared to pay Rs. 1,500 as its contribution towards the maintenance of the professor and the accessories, the balance being provided by the Government of India. Finally, it was remarked that in the light of experience acquired in the course of time and with such financial assistance as the University might be able to secure, it would be possible to proceed by gradual steps to the formation of an important school of research in economics and sociological problems.

I am now to state that the proposals made by the University were submitted to the Government of India with the support of the Bombay Government, the latter being accorded on the understanding that it should be a condition of any grant that might be made to the University for the proposed school that all appointments and arrangements in connection with the institution, including the appointment of Professor of Economics now contemplated, should be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

The Government of India have accepted these proposals subject to the following remarks. They consider that the estimate of cost prepared by the University is somewhat liberal and are therefore prepared to make an annual recurring grant of Rs.12,000 only towards the object in question. The grant is subject to the condition mentioned in the preceding paragraph and to the further condition that the University and the Bombay Government agree to keep in view and promote the ultimate formation of a school of research in economics and the allied subject of sociology. In the opinion of the Government of India the latter condition is essential, as no single professor, if he is really to concentrate on research, could possibly cover more than one or two branches of economics with its numerous divisions of general theory, economic history, public finance, money, banking and its host of special problems. Sociology too or the sociological study of Indian history will require its separate workers. Further, as already pointed out in paragraph 2 of my letter No. 2677, dated the 18th September 1913, the object which the Government of India have in view is to get together a number of investigators working on similar or parallel lines of research, since no student can be expected to accomplish the best research work unless he is in close touch with other workers in the same field.

The Government of India further observe that experience elsewhere points to a tendency, due to the present paucity of post-graduate students desiring to engage in research work, to employ University Professors in the instruction of M.A. classes. They consider that this tendency should be guarded against and desire that prominence be given to research.

I am to inquire whether the Bombay University is prepared to accept the grant proposed by the Government of India on the conditions specified above.

Dr. Harold H. Mann has given due notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—"That the Senate approves of the acceptance, on the conditions specified in letter No. 2425, dated the 1st August 1914 from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, to the Registrar of the University, of the annual recurring grant of Rs. 12,000 offered by the Government of India towards the maintenance of a University School of Research in Economics and Sociology and requests the Syndicate to convey its cordial thanks to the Government of Bombay for their support of the proposal of the University and to the Government of India for their liberal grant."

The Senate will also consider the desirability of framing a regulation requiring the sanction of the Local Government to the appointment of University Professors, Lecturers and Readers who are paid out of the grants made by the Government of India to the University.

In this connection the following extract from the letter from the Government of India, Department of Education, dated the 31st December 1912, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department has also been attached to the agenda paper:

"The Government of India observe that the regulations of the Bombay University contain no rule making appointments to the posts of University professors, etc., subject to the sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council. The regulations of the Calcutta University contain provisions to this effect in chapters IX, X and XI. The Government of India consider it desirable that similar provisions should govern the appointments to similar posts, and likewise to the post of expert adviser, in the Bombay University. And they desire, unless His Excellency the Governor in Council sees objection to such course, to make this a condition of the grant."

Dr. Harold H. Mann has given due notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—

That the following regulation be added at the end of the general regulations of the University (pages 37—55 of the Calendar for 1914):—"XX.—University Professors, Readers and Lecturers, 154. No University Professor, Reader or Lecturer who is to be paid from funds derived by grants from the Government of India shall be appointed without the sanction of the Governor in Council."

To this proposition, Mr. D. G. Padhye has given notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—In rule 154 insert the word "entirely" after the words "to be paid."

THE SAFETY OF ELECTRIC LIFTS.

SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION URGED BY GOVERNMENT.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay calls attention to the rapidly increasing number of electric and other lifts in Bombay City and elsewhere in mofussil towns and the need of periodical inspection of these lifts to safeguard against accidents and loss of life. Enquiries made of several Life and Accidents Insurance Companies have shown that a large proportion of the lifts in Bombay are uninsured. The lift attendants usually know little or nothing of machinery or electricity and the safety devices and appliances, which are partly mechanical and partly electrical, are not cared for by them as they should be. One or two serious accidents, one of which was fatal, have already come to the notice of Government. The general public have at present no means of judging for themselves whether a lift is safe or not and those who use them rely on the owners keeping them in safe working order. Unless they do this satisfactorily accidents will increase in number as time goes on and loss of life will occur.

In these circumstances Government state that they have considered the matter very carefully and, while not wishing to resort to legislation to ensure the safety of lifts, they are anxious that lift owners should realise the great responsibilities they have in this connection and take suitable steps to ensure their lifts being perfectly safe for use. It seems, says the Press Note, that this can best be done through Insurance Companies which undertake this business as they require that the lifts insured by them shall be inspected regularly by their own or other competent Inspector. To extend and facilitate the work of inspection and thus safe-guard the public from accidents as far as possible Government are prepared to lend the services of their Electrical Inspectors for inspecting lifts to such Insurance Companies or owners as require their services on the following scale of fees:—

(i) For each inspection of one lift in the island of Bombay, Rs. 7-8-0;

(ii) For each inspection of one lift in any place outside Bombay, Rs. 25 per day plus double first class return fare from Bombay, the number of days being reckoned at one for every 250 miles travelled by rail.

It is of course to be understood that Government do not undertake to be responsible for the safety of the lifts but only lend their Inspectors for the fees prescribed above.

The Governor in Council trusts that lift owners will give this matter their close attention and take the necessary steps to safeguard, as far as possible, the public who use their lifts by availing themselves of the offer now made.

THE HAJ PILGRIMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a frank, and straightforward letter published in the "Chronicle" of the 14th September, we challenged Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., to prove that our Society had issued "false and grossly exaggerated reports." Instead of either proving our guilt or manfully withdrawing the far from mild accusation, Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., and their agents have taken the extraordinary course of circulating that very news privately amongst the Moslem Anjumans in the country. Several Anjumans have returned these to us with remarks not very complimentary to the distributers. I would like to inform them that the Anjumans know us well and appreciate our little services and what is more they, and the rest of Moslem India, would ascertain the real facts.

I only wish representatives of the Bombay press had been present and had seen the steamers that carried the Hajis and the discomforts they faced at the embarkation. In my last letter I gave some facts about the "Akbar-Mansuri" affair to which no explanation has been vouchsafed by the shipping company. Will Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., kindly, now before the Hajis disappear from Bombay either to their homes or to the Hejaz give any explanation for the following as the pilgrims deserve some consideration?:—

(1) S. S. Jelunga was advertised to sail on the 15th Sept. It had accommodation for about "900 pilgrims" only. Why were over "1,100 tickets" sold for it.

(2) There are pilgrims here in Bombay to-day who took their passages on the 3rd. of Sept. per S. S. Jelunga. They were transferred to S. S. Humayoun which was advertised to sail on the 17th Sept. but was cancelled. They are still waiting for a passage and may be sent either by the Islami or Behrain.

(3) S. S. Humayoun, a boat with a good reputation, was advertised to sail on the 17th. Sept. It was well advertised and to our knowledge it took away passengers from S. S. "Lawoe" and "Sardar." When over 800 tickets had been sold for it, it was made known to the people that it was taken over by Government and that the Islami, an old steamer, would go in its place. It could not accommodate all, so the overflow was to be passed on to S. S. Bahrain, another old ship.

(4) The Islami was to go on the 25th and the smaller Banrain on the 28th. Now they say that the Bahrain would go first and the Islami last. The distracted pilgrims flock to us at all hours of the day for information, as thep trust us but we are not in a position to give them the information they desire. They say that they paid Rs. 90 for accommodation in the lowest class in a steamer like Humayoun. They would never have bought tickets for the same amount for smaller and older steamers. We know that several pilgrims who had booked per S. S. Jelunga and were transferred to the Humayoun, and then again to the Islami or Bahrain, and are waiting now demanded a refund of their passage money but were refused.

After the publication of the facts in my statement of the 14th Sept. all of which could be verified from the official records in the Police Commissioner's Office, and your powerful support to the poor Hajis, who are not in a position to fight their own battles, Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., at last offered to refund the passage money. On the 2nd of September about 120 pilgrims went to their office for the refund, with proper recommendations from the Protector of the Pilgrims. They were all refused. After the s.s. Mansuri, had left, taking with it some, who did not desire to lose their Haj as well as their money, 72 pilgrims were left who had their names registered in the Police Office as entitled for refund.

When His Excellency the Governor, as a mark of his sympathy for the Hajis, paid a visit to the Mosafarkhanas on the 17th the pilgrims wanted to put their complaints before His Excellency but we advised them not, to do so, as His Excellency and the officials were already in great sympathy with them and were doing their best. They accepted our advice and were very grateful to Their Excellencies for their visit. Next day, the 18th September, 27 men had their passage money refunded. So far only 29 men have been paid back out of the 72. Everyday they go to the Police Office and from there are marched off to the Fort to the office of Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., where some flaw or other is found and they are sent back again to the office. These pilgrims have been here over a month and are being harassed everyday. A flat refusal would be preferable. Why cannot a company with a position and a reputation like Messrs. Turner Morrison trust the Police Commissioner with a paltry sum like this? They do not realize what unhappy experiences these pios good people will take back to their homes and how they will recount their tales of sorrow before hundreds of their friends and relations.

"Abnormal conditions" "exigencies of war" ect., could be made allowance for but there was no justification for these harassing delays and non-payments.

As far ourselves, we would willingly accept further abuse, if only the poor pilgrims were treated with greater consideration.

Our Society is still weak and in its infancy, but we feel sure that with the help of earnest and energetic workers all over India we will organize a Bureau that will see that the Hajis are not treated as a negligible quantity. We came as independent critics here and so we hope our testimony will not be taken as flattery, when we say that the Government officials have been doing their best for the pilgrims and have always been accessible.

In conclusion I have to thank the "Bombay Chronicle" for taking the trouble of making independent enquiry from the Hajis themselves on the spot, to have spoken so well for them. You have earned the thanks of all the Mussalmans.—Yours etc.

SHAUKAT ALI,
Secy. Khuddam-i-Kaaba Society.
Bombay, Sept. 23.

ORIENT LINER "OSTERLEY" IN COLOMBO.

STORY OF AN EVENTFUL VOYAGE.

THIRTY TROOPSHIPS PASSED

After a most eventful voyage through the Mediterranean and the Red Sea at a time when rumours were thick in Gibraltar and Malta of German cruisers sweeping the seas, the Orient Liner "Osterley" under the command of Captain W. J. Jenks, R.N.R., arrived in Colombo on the morning of Friday the 18th instant, bringing the Home mails of August 28. The "Osterley" is a crowded ship, there being over 1,200 passengers, the third-class alone being occupied by over 800. The voyage of the "Osterley" was full of interest, says the "Ceylon Independent." In spite of the extreme precautions taken, the passengers experienced abnormal heat in the Red Sea where one of the third-class male passengers succumbed to heat apoplexy. Leaving Tilbury on August 28th and when going down the Channel sounds of guns were heard in the distance and these sounds were first of all taken as indicating a naval action in the North Sea. It was found, however, that such was not the case, but only gun practice at Shoeburyness. On reaching Port Said the passengers saw as many as six German Hansa ships bottled up there. The sight of German ships lying dismantled here reassured the passengers and for the first time many on board realised the full significance of Britain's sea power, when they saw British cruisers and ships all the way from Plymouth to Gibraltar. In fact, remarked a passenger to an "Independent" representative, they never once saw a ship flying the enemy's flag anywhere and that speaks volumes for Britain's supremacy of the sea, concluded the informant. There was very good news about the war received by wireless and this allayed anxiety. Two days ago they received the news of the enemy's losses, which were between 200,000 to 300,000.

SHOTS FIRED ACROSS THE BOWS.

The first incident of the voyage took place two days after leaving Malta when the passengers were rudely awakened about midnight by two successive shots being fired across the bows of the "Osterley" by French torpedo boat destroyers. This caused a great deal of excitement and women and children ran out of their sleeping berths in their night attire, but the fears at the thought that the vessels belonged to the enemy were soon allayed when it was made known that they were French torpedoes, whereupon the "Osterley" passengers cheered French. Then they went on to Port reaching that port two days ahead of scheduled time. Here the passengers were allowed to go ashore. After leaving Port Said they entered the Red Sea where the heat, as already stated, was unbearable. Several passengers were laid up with heat apoplexy, two of whom succumbed. One death occurred before the vessel got to Aden, the victim being an Englishman who was returning to New Zealand. The death occurred about 3 o'clock and the burial took place at night. Yesterday the second death occurred and on arrival here five more were noticed in hospital undergoing treatment.

THE TROOPSHIPS.

An interesting sight was witnessed by the passengers after leaving Port Said. On Tuesday as many as fifteen troopships passed along being escorted by two British warships. On the following day they passed five more "troopers" and one battleship and on Friday another string of ten troopships were passed. These were being escorted by a two-funnel armed merchantman. In all thirty troopships were noticed proceeding. It was altogether a unique sight and as they passed the "troopers" there was cheering on both sides.

The "Osterley" is uncomfortably crowded, especially in the third class and consequently travelling was not convenient. In fact the "Osterley" has passengers that should have been carried by two Orient boats. This is due to the "Otranto" which was to start for Australia earlier being requisitioned by Government.

The "Osterley" has, among others, several members of the Bengal Railway who have been recalled as they all belong to the Volunteer Company there. They proceeded to India on Friday.

THREE PORTS NOT VISITED.

The following were the ports which the "Osterley" called at:—From Tilbury to Plymouth where she remained eight hours for the purpose of taking the mails which on this occasion were not brought overland. Gibraltar was the next port of call where a stay of four hours was made. Then she went out of the usual course by not calling at Toulon, Naples and Toronto. From Gibraltar she went direct to Malta where she slowed down her speed. The last port of call was Port Said.

AVIANION IN MADRAS.

Mr. Madeley made his last flights in Madras on Saturday morning, when he took his aeroplane from the Mount and landed on the Island, and dismantled it preparatory to packing it to send to the War. In all, he made four flights.

It is interesting to learn says the "Madras Mail," that Mr. Madeley has had no accidents of any kind during all his flights in Madras; he had not even broken a wire or damaged a wheel. The only trouble that he has experienced has been with the tyres on the wheels of the landing chassis. These are exceedingly light and flimsy, the idea being to minimise the weight as much as possible, though it would be well worth while to carry a few more pounds, and have better tyres.

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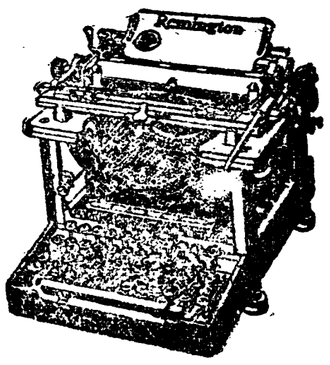

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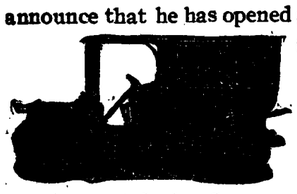

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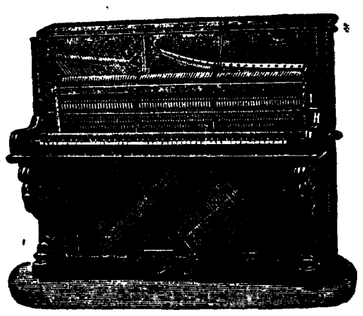

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RECOLLECTIONS AND REMINISCENCES.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

We publish to-day the ninth of a series of articles by a well-known veteran citizen of Bombay, who will from week to week in this column write his reminiscences of Bombay, when it was still in the making.

What a contrast the busy humming streets of the Fort present to-day compared to the comparative silence which was to be witnessed in the Fifties! Recalling those days one is apt to say that the Fort was a "sleepy hollow." All the immense congestion of traffic to be seen of any morning or evening to-day in Churchgate Street, Meadows Street and Apollo Street, in the entire length of the Hornby Road, was mostly absent. The old Hornby Road running parallel to the ramparts in the west, from the north of what is now known as Fort Street to the north end of Colaba Causeway, was exceedingly narrow and least frequented. Instead of the stream of vehicles passing to and fro all along the day and up to midnight, you saw perhaps for an hour in the morning and a couple of hours between 5 and 7 in the evening a few passing by. Those belonged to the wealthier class of Parsis and Hindus or to the European members of the mercantile community. Hornby Road was in no sense the principal highway of business and commerce as it is to-day. The road itself was narrow, perhaps not more than 30 to 35 feet in width. Footpaths there were none. These came with the advent of our first aedile and founder of the new Bombay which sprang into existence after 1865. All houses were on the east of the ramparts. From the line of the existing houses there the breadth did not stretch beyond the first line of rails on which the tramways pass at present. The southern part of the road commencing at the corner of Churchgate Street, as far as the statue of King Edward, seemed more like a suburban area where might live the Arcadians rather then a busy haunt. In fact a few banks and English firms alone were to be seen in this quarter which, along with Meadows Street and Apollo Street were specifically known as "Ingrez Bazar," that is, the business place of European mercantile houses.

OLD LANDMARKS EFFACED.

This quarter no doubt has effaced almost all old landmarks. For instance, at the corner of Churchgate Street, say up to the showrooms of Ditmar, there was a conglomeration of half a dozen ground floor shops, mostly of Memon booksellers, who drove a roaring trade in a variety of old and rare books. They were the largest purchasers of these at auctions where officials and others leaving Bombay for Europe used to send up all their household furniture. Thus the curious collector of old books was sure to find on the shelves of these "old Haji" shops many a rare book which could be purchased at an exceedingly moderate price. Their owners also used to send their shopboys as hawkers who went to offer to those well-known to take interest in intellectual enjoyment odd volumes. They hardly knew English and used to have the assistance of a clerk who could write and speak broken English. It was amusing to hear their own "patois" about books of the intrinsic worth of which they knew next to nothing. But by familiarity and by constant handling they could pick up at any time a book a buyer wanted. Often they would commit ridiculous blunders, but on the whole they mechanically knew the books and their worth. Old editions of cyclopedias and ponderous dictionaries they knew by sight. A. Johnson's Dictionary in English was then greatly prized and for some of us students in rudimentary Latin, Ainsworth's dictionary, King Edward VI's Latin Grammar, or an odd volume of Caesar, Horace or Virgil, were prized high, and much was the haggling to get these "Haji" bookwallas to part with them.

TIME'S CHANGES.

And there was a photographer's shop, too, next door known as Harichand Chintaman. He was the pioneer among the Indian photographers and his photos were greatly in requisition. Only two or three houses in south Hornby Road still stand almost in the same condition as they were in the Fifties. The chief of these is the premises now in the occupation of Messrs. Ralli Brothers. The ground floor was then occupied by the old Bank of Bombay which came to be established in 1844, with a level headed, capable and cautious Scotch manager in the person of Mr. John Stuart. In the Fifties the directors had resolved upon having bank premises of their own. That was the cyclopean-looking granite building which is now known as the Currency Office. But in the middle of the Fifties the Bank occupied the premises now in occupation of Rallis. All round there have been vast changes since that period, but this house, so imposing in its own eighteenth century style, stands almost unaltered save for a second floor put up some years ago and the outer glass windows which the necessities of a European shopkeeper have from time to time demanded. It belongs to that philanthropic N. M. Wadia, whose charities are so ably and judiciously administered by the Trustees of his Crore Rupees worth estate, and are so beneficently showering their fragrance all round, near and far. Another house, next to the offices of Messrs. Curimbhoy in the north, is a very old house, albeit a little more changed than Wadia's. This still belongs to the family of Byramji Jijibhoy. Every other building has undergone transformation demanded by the modern conditions of business in the locality. The opposite row of buildings of some architectural pretensions did not exist till the ramparts were pulled down some years afterwards. In fact those rows of new premises rose only after the Hornby Road was fresh laid out by Arthur Crawford almost in the same condition which we see to-day with great width and foot-paths and arcades. But these newer piles of new Bombay will be described later on.

THE STORY OF JOHN TREACHER.

But one little house which stood in the old Rampart Row, west, must be referred to, seeing that there was carried on for years, say up to 1866, the enormous business of the thriving house of Mr. John Treacher It was afterwards bought by the Oriental Bank, that prominent building which juts out between Hornby Road and Meadows Street, the same where Mr. Hasanally, the stationer, has his shop at present. It was an old ground floor building with thatched roof. Here John Treacher began his calling as chemist and druggist, vending medicines and making soda water. It was the purity of that liquid which made his name famous and enriched him immensely. There was no other soda water manufactory in Bombay in the Fifties, but Treacher's Treacher was a household word, and that short man, so unassuming, yet so keen in business, was the architect of his own fortune. He never moved out of his original place of business till having made his pile he converted it into a limited Company. Mr. Jivanji Hormasji, the late proprietor of the hotel now known by the name of Great Western, was his chief factotum. Hence he was generally known till his death as "Jivanji Treacher." He became the manager of the new company which then removed its business into the ground floor which had been vacated by the Bank of Bombay. There was another old landmark on the opposite side. A shop belonging to the Palkiwalas was situated, where members of that family carried on the business of building carriages on English model and palkis which were the principal mode of conveyance in the Fort for solicitors, barristers, doctors, and merchants, Indian and European. The palki was indeed a cherished institution for years and many were the old residents who regretted their almost total disuse after 1870 and 1874. These useful conveyances, along with the antiquated bullock hacknies, need a chapter by themselves to recall to memories of generations to come how well did they serve the purpose of locomotion in days gone by when the tram car and the motor car were only a dream.

MEADOWS STREET.

But we are here still on the streets, the streets which bustled with men of business. Meadows Street from end to end from the shop of Messrs. Dunnet to the old building now in the occupation of the "Bombay Chronicle" was the busiest as it is to-day. But in the Fifties Bombay Green and Apollo Streets surpassed it in point of mercantile activity and mercantile wealth. Meadows Street, as at present, was dedicated to English shopkeeping. In the premises occupied by Dunnett was St. Andrews Library which has been absorbed in the thriving business of Messrs. Thacker and Co., the successors of Thacker Vinny & Co. Next door was a highly patronised silk shop owned by a respectable proprietor of the Borah persuasion, known as "Myaji." It was the only shop in Bombay where a variety of silks and other fashionable requirements for the sartorious decking of European ladies was to be procured. The prices were stiff and "Myaji" never receded from his fixed price by even eight annas, proud of his monopoly and prouder still of his wealthy custom. It was no shop for humbler folk unless dire necessity made it possible to resort to it. The Myajis were indeed most polite and courteous and every way helpful. Messrs. John Watson and Company, the founders of Watson's Hotel (now known as Esplanade) was a great rival and ultimately the Mayajis had to wind up their lucrative business. Further on, exactly opposite the westerly end of Hummum Street was "Morenas," another institution, but in the confectionery line, where ices and cakes in the Fifties were a luxury. The shop where the Parsi proprietor, one Mr. Merwanji, made his fortune, is the one now in the occupation of Messrs. Chellaram, Jewellers. Here of an evening, specially in summer months, might be seen half a dozen coaches and pair, in which were seated the "burra beebies" of officials or merchants, sipping their glass of ice, while humbler customers thronged the shop, dingy and unornamented as it was. But in those days the art of dressing shops and shop windows was unknown. That, too, was brought into vogue by the "Ingrez" and foreign shopkeepers to whom Bombay was a rich colony to carry on shopkeeping since the days of the great share speculation of 1863-64. During that feverish period Morenas minted more money than he had ever done in his life career. Morenas, they say, was an Italian with whom Mr. Merwanji was a partner. When the Italian retired he became the sole proprietor. Meadows Street on the whole, has not changed much. But its pride was gone when the high rentals there fell owing to the big buildings which came into vogue with the rearing of Watson's Hotel, the Bombay Club, Treacher and Company and so on.

OLD MERCANTILE HOUSES.

But in the Fifties the part of business Fort where wealth rolled was, of course, Apollo Street, and also Marine Street. In these areas were crowded the busy merchantmen. Those eminent and enterprising houses, now only names to recall the foundation of Bombay's greatness in foreign trade, of Messrs. William Nicol and Co., Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Company, Messrs. Paul Cassels and Company, Messrs. Forbes and Company, Messrs. Rimington and Company, Messrs. Edward Bates and Company and others, were all congregated in these two once most busy streets of the Fort, long before the Elphinstone Circle, which the utility imagination of Mr. Forjett, the Police Commissioner, brought into existence after 1860. Where are they? The new order of merchants know them not, and the old residents of the Fifties are more or less gathered to the majority. Some came to grief after the aftermath of 1865-66, some struggled for a few years more, and some voluntarily wound up and bade a long and lasting adieu to the scenes of their great mercantile activity. Who is now aware that it was *the* great house of W. Nicol and Company of whom the two Flemings, John and James, were the most active and enterprising spirits. That was a name to be conjured with. It was that firm which was the pioneer of a gigantic private enterprise, the pioneers literally of the present Bombay Port Trust. It was they who launched that scheme known in the monetary circles as the Elphinstone Land and Press Company. It was they who first began to reclaim the eastern foreshore from Carnac Bunder northward. The scheme was launched in the piping times of peace and mercantile steadiness, when none of those wild, fantastic and ambitious schemes which came into vogue with the meteor rise of that speculative star of 1863-64, Mr. Premchand Roychand, were dreamt of. The history of that enterprise can be read in the monograph issued under the authority of the Port Trustees in 1905, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Alexandra Docks by King George (then Prince of Wales). Bombay owes a deep debt of gratitude to Lord Elphinstone, the Governor, who gave the concession and to the firm of Messrs. Nicol and Company, who brought to a head in 1864. Similarly the name of Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Company with the gigantic Backbay enterprise, in every way sound but which came to grief by the ill fate which overtook Bombay in 1865. The names of Messrs. Tracy and Michael Scott are inscribed on the pages of commercial history of Bombay. They were mighty builders. One firm alone, now remains, which must be omitted to be mentioned. That was of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company. They were indeed the largest importers of Lancashire piecegoods and yarns long before the Rallis, their great rivals being Messrs. Paul Cassels and Company, the head of which was that personage of massive intellect, Mr. Walter Cassels, and Messrs. Grey and Company of whom Robert Hannay of financial renown in connection with the old Bank of Bombay was most prominent. Gone are those old firms with their rich and honourable tradition the like of whom we shall never seen again. If Bombay has undergone a great physical transformation since 1850, not the less has she undergone in the strength and ability of her old sturdy Englishmen of trade, the founders who flourished some 60 years ago and more.

THE WORLD-WAR CONSPIRACY.

GERMANY'S LONG-DRAWN PLOT AGAINST US.

Mr. Arthur Conan Doyle contributes the following interesting article to the "Daily Chronicle":—

It is instructive and interesting now, before fresh great events and a new situation obliterate the old impressions, to put it on record how things seemed to some of us before the blow fell. A mental position often seems incredible when looked back to from some new standpoint.

I am one of those who were obstinate in refusing to recognise Germany's intentions. I argued, I wrote, I joined the Anglo-German Friendship Society; I did everything I could for the faith that was in me. But early last year my views underwent a complete change, and I realised that I had been wrong, and that the thing which seemed too crazy and too wicked to be true actually was true. I recorded my conversion at the time in an article entitled "Great Britain and the Next War" in the "Fortnightly" of March, and reading over that article I find a good deal which fits very closely to the present situation. Forecasts — dangerous, but there is not much there which I would wish to withdraw. What brought about my change of view was reading Bernhardi's book on Germany and the next war.

INCREDIBLE AMBITIONS.

Up to then I had imagined that all this sabre-rattling was a sort of boyish exuberance on the part of a robust young nation which had a fancy to clank about the world in jackboots. Some of it also came, as it seemed to me, from a perfectly natural jealousy, and some as the result of the preaching of these extraordinary professors whose idiotic diatribes have done so much to poison the minds of Young Germany. This was clear enough. But I could not believe that there was a conspiracy hatching for a world-war, in which the command of the sea would be challenged as well as that of the land. No motive seemed to me to exist for so monstrous an upheaval, and no prize to wait Germany, if she won, which could at all balance her enormous risks if she lost. Besides, one imagined that civilisation and Christianity did stand for something, and that it was inconceivable that a nation with pretensions to either the one or the other could at this date of the world's history lend itself to a cold-blooded, barbarous conspiracy by which it built up its strength for a number of years with the intention of falling at a fitting moment upon its neighbours, without any cause of quarrel save a general desire for aggrandisement.

BERNHARDI'S WARNING.

All this, I say, I could not bring myself to believe. But I read Bernhardi's book, and then I could not help believing. I wrote an article in the hope that others who had been as blind as myself might also come to see the truth. For who was Bernhardi? He was not an irresponsible journalist or hot-headed Pan-German monomaniac. He was one of the most noted officers in the German army. He had written several of the standard works upon tactics. He moved in high circles, and might be expected to know exactly what were their sentiments. And here was a book addressed to his own fellow-countrymen, in which these sentiments were set forth. You could not set such a document aside and treat it as of no account. As I said at the time, "We should be mad if we did not take very serious notice of the warning."

But the strange thing is that there should have been a warning. There is a quaint simplicity in the German mind, which has shown itself again and again in the recent events. But this is surely the supreme example of it. One would imagine that the idea that the book could be translated and read by his intended victims had never occurred to the author. As a famous soldier, it is impossible to believe that he was not in touch with the General Staff, and he outlines a policy which has some reason, therefore, to be looked upon as an official one. It is as bright a performance as if someone on Lord Roberts's staff had written a description of the Paardeberg flank march and sent it to Cronje some weeks before it was carried out. And yet it was not an isolated example, for Von Edelsheim, who actually belongs to this amazing General Staff, published a shorter sketch, setting forth how his country would deal with the United States—an essay which is an extraordinary example of bombastic ignorance. Such indiscretions can only be explained as manifestations of an inflated national arrogance, which had blown itself up into a conviction that Germany was so sure of winning that it mattered little whether her opponents were upon their guard or not.

THE PROGRAMME OF WAR.

But Bernhardi's programme, as outlined in his book, is actually being carried through. The whole weight of the attack was to be thrown upon France. Russia was to be held back during her slow mobilisation, and then the victorious legions from Paris were to thunder across in their countless troop trains from the western to the eastern firing line. Britain was to be cajoled into keeping aloof until her fate was ripe. Then her Fleet was to be whittled down by submarines, mines and torpedo-boats until the numbers were more equal, when the main German fleet, coming from under the forts of Wilhelmshaven, should strike for the conquest of the sea. Such were the plans, and dire the fate of the conquered. They were in accordance with the German semi-official paper, which cried on the day before the declaration of war: "We shall win—and when we do 'Vae victis.'" With France it was to be a final account. Our own fate would be little better. It needs a righteous anger to wage war to the full, and we can feel it when we think of the long-drawn plot against us, and of the fate which defeat would bring.

However favourable the general trend of events, we can hardly hope to escape some bad hours during this war. The Germans are a great and brave people, with a fine record in warlike history. They will not go down without leaving their mark deep upon the Allies. We must not take the opening successes too seriously, or allow ourselves to have the edge taken off our resolution by the idea that things will necessarily go well with us. On land and sea vast efforts and occasional disappointments will await us. But it will not be long. It is, as it seems to me, absolutely impossible that it should be long. The temper of the times will not brook slow measures, nor will the enormous financial strain upon Germany be tolerated indefinitely. How dangerous is prophecy and these very words may come back to mock me; but I cannot myself see how it can be over in less than six months, or how it could extend for more than twelve.

GERMANY'S DIPLOMATIC MISTAKES.

If it should happen that the military affairs of Germany are as rotten as her diplomacy, then it certainly should not last long. That, no doubt, is too much to expect, but there are many degrees of incapacity which are short of that extreme limit. For of that, at least, there can be no dispute. What has come from all this crazy science of Real-politik and Welt-politik and the rest of it? Simply that wherever it was possible to loose the trick Germany and her partner have done so. An Alliance with Italy so loose that it was useless, a Mediterranean understanding with Austria so vague that it only operated after it had become of no service to the German cruisers, the drawing of Servia, Montenegro, and, finally, of Belgium, into the field against them, the dealing with England in the one fashion which must unite our ranks and cut the ground from under the feet of any party which might cause dissension—these are the results of the Wilhelmstrasse combinations, with Potsdam embellishments. Was there ever so colossal a muddle? Is there any one point which could have been worse handled? And then as a by-product the universal distrust and anger which such policy has aroused in neutral countries—yes, it really is a thing complete.

But the German soldier may prove himself as good as ever. That he will be as brave as ever I have no doubt at all That he will be as hardy as ever is less likely, as the population of the Fatherland has drifted largely from fields to factories, and as the standard of comfort, and even luxury, have greatly increased.

THE KAISER'S MACHINE.

And there is his much-vaunted military organisation. An American friend of mine, who had means of forming an opinion, remarked to me, "Yes, it is a huge and smooth-running machine, with delicate adjustments. Like all such machines, if a few cogwheels stuck the whole might racket itself to pieces." A cogwheel stuck at Liege, another may stick before long, and it all depends on how the machine can adjust itself. The lesson of history is ominous. The Prussians of Jena and Auerstadt were men who had been swollen up by the tradition of Frederick's prowess. Yet in a single day their defeat was so great and their power of recuperation so slight that they were utterly dispersed, and their country for seven years ceased to exist as a factor in European politics. They have always been great winners. They have not always been great in adversity How will they now stand this test if it should come their way?

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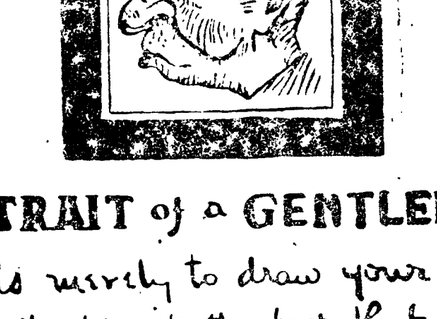

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